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U.S., USSR MOTIVES VIEWED AT MADRID MEETING

HK120850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "The Superpowers and the European Security Conference"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], which has lasted on and off for 2 years, reopened 9 November. One of the questions drawing people's attention is whether this resumed meeting can ever make a breakthrough. In view of the current severe confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, many Western observers see no bright prospects for this meeting. Last week, the U.S. representative to the meeting dropped a hint that it was doubtful whether an agreement between the West and the East could be reached.

The Madrid meeting first began in November 1980, attended by 33 European nations and the United States and Canada. Originally, the principal purpose of the meeting was to examine and review the implementation of the final documents of the Helsinki conference and to discuss the opening of a European disarmament conference. However, at the five previous meetings over the past 2 years, the United States and the Soviet Union have set themselves against each other on almost all questions discussed and have aroused furious wranglings, forcing the meeting into a deadlock time and again.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the turmoil in Poland which occurred when the meeting was underway have become the focus of the struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. representatives cited some terms in the final Helsinki documents to accuse the Soviet Union of violating the spirit of the CSCE concerning Afghanistan and Poland. Conversely, the Soviet Union accused the United States of "pursuing a policy for making trouble" and wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. Both superpowers tried to make the terms of the final Helsinki documents serve their respective purposes. This once again showed that the documents were mere scraps of paper which could not be put into effect.

Since the first CSCE was held in Helsinki in 1975, while energetically expanding its armaments in Europe under the pretence of "detente," the Soviet Union has tried by every means to drive a wedge between the United States and European countries. It has also carried out expansion and infiltration in the Horn of Africa, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and south Asia, thus threatening Western Europe by flanking it. For this reason, from the very beginning of the Madrid meeting, Washington has continued to fiercely attack Moscow. Apart from sparing no effort in vindicating their actions, the Soviets have laid stress on accusing the United States of adopting a hostile attitude toward detente, intending to resume the "cold war" and undermining economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Western European countries. Their purpose has been to squeeze U.S. influence out of Europe so as to strengthen Soviet influence in European affairs.

From the behavior of the Soviet Union and the United States at the Madrid meeting, it can be seen that the CSCE from the very outset has been charged with a fierce struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States to contend for dominance over Europe. It is by no means for the security and cooperation in Europe that the two superpowers attend the CSCE. When showing enthusiasm to summoning CSCE in those days, what the Soviet intended was first to ensure its vested interests in Europe through an international forum and, at the same time, to gain economic benefits from Western European countries through the "materialization" of detente and gradually separate them from the United States so as to expand its influence in Europe. The intention harbored by the United States when it took part in the CSCE was to infiltrate into the East by means of developing the so-called "exchanges of cultures, personnel and ideology" so as to undermine the foundation of the Soviet Union.

As Western public opinion once pointed out before, "the Soviets want to cut the ground out from under the feet of the West, as does the West want to do to the Soviets." Therefore, the Soviet-U.S. struggle at the Madrid meeting is by no means an accidental occurrence.

The confrontation between the two superpowers has broadened the vision of the European people. Previously, when the Soviets made a wild boast about the CSCE and exalted it as "a new chapter in history," few people believed them. Now the two superpowers take the documents they have signed before as a weapon for attacking each other. This really makes the CSCE a mockery.

Nonaligned and neutral countries attending the Madrid meeting constitute a force which cannot be neglected. They have made great efforts to try to bring this marathon meeting to a quick end and have made concrete suggestions on the disarmament issue and to the final documents of this meeting. However, this still could not break the deadlock caused by the confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States at the Madrid meeting.

It is mainly because both superpowers dare not let this meeting break off even slightly so that it could reopen after an 8-month break. Awed by the pressure of public opinion, they both proceeded from their respective interests so that they allowed the meeting to reopen. The Soviet Union has always boasted of itself as the initiator of the CSCE and has taken "detente" as its important achievement. In its eyes, these labels can by no means be easily dropped. As far as the United States is concerned, it also finds that the rostrum of the meeting is useful and that it can continue to use the meeting as an arena to exert pressure over the Soviet Union. At the same time, in order to maintain its relations with Western European allies, the United States cannot but give consideration to their desire to keep open an East-West dialogue. Some people said that the CSCE is like chicken bones, which are tasteless, but it would be a pity if they were dropped. This sounds rather reasonable. Now it seems that the Madrid meeting will be continued for a long time on and off like before, but it is hard to see any result being achieved.

PRC PLEDGES CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN ORGANIZATIONS

OW100753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Ninety-five countries have announced their pledges of 272.5 million U.S. dollars as contributions to the United Nations development program (UNDP) and pledges to dozens of other programs and funds.

Their announcements came at a two-day meeting of the 1982 U.N. pledging conference for development activities that ended here today.

Speaking at the opening session, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed to governments to increase their voluntary contributions to funds for multilateral economic cooperation.

The secretary-general said the voluntary contributions declined last year, and the gap between the needs of countries and the resources available to meet these needs was growing.

He warned that "a reduction in resources in support of development activities can only be detrimental to developed as well as developing countries." "The critical situation faced by developing countries requires a generous response from the international community," he added.

UNDP administrator Bradford Morse lobbied hard today to ask for more contributions.

He said contributions pledged for 1981 fell by 6 percent, while they remained virtually stagnant in 1982, and for 1983 they might well decline again from a woefully inadequate base. Least developed and low-income countries would proportionately suffer most from across-the-board reductions, he added.

At the conference, China announced pledges of 2,373 million U.S. dollars and 770,000 yuan rmb (roughly 385,000 U.S. dollars) as contributions to the UNDP, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and four other organizations.

The United States, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France and some other countries stated that they were unable at this time to announce their pledges to all or some of the funds and programs.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW EGYPTIAN, INDIAN ENVOYS

OW111337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with new Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Umar al-Aziz Sharaf and new Indian Ambassador to China Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran on separate occasions.

BO YIBO SAYS PATENT LAW NEAR COMPLETION

OW101546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Bo Yibo told a U.N. delegation at the Great Hall of the People today China's patent law is near completion.

Bo Yibo was meeting with a delegation from the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] led by its director-general Arpad Bogsch.

The state councillor said he appreciated the organization's efforts to introduce patent information to China.

"Summing up the experiences and lessons in the economic field during the past three decades we have come to see everything in the economic sphere requires legislation. The new patent law is nearing its completion in the wake of the recent promulgation of our trademark law," he said.

China joined the W.I.P.O. in 1980. The State Economic Commission, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and W.I.P.O. recently sponsored a Beijing workshop on industrial property rights in joint venture arrangements.

Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, was present at today's meeting.

CHINA DAILY VIEWS U.S. ECONOMICS, POLITICS

HK150550 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 4

["it Seems To Me" column by Zhao Yihe: "U.S. Economy Driven Between Two Devils"]

[Text] American capitalism has to choose between two evils -- either an inflated economy with a fast rising cost of living but fewer business failures and jobless people, or a deflated one that lands the country in a depression.

A few weeks before the mid-term elections, the Federal Reserve Board was smart enough to loosen its grip on money supply. The result was a lowering of bank interest rates, plus rallies on the stock market and a few forecasts of economic recovery. The Democrats were furious, calling this a political manoeuvre.

Losing Confidence

Whether it was purely political remains to be seen. In spirit of President Reagan's call for the nation to "stay its course," even the Reaganomics are losing confidence in Reaganomics. While priding themselves on a lowered inflation rate, they too are more afraid of depression than inflation, as indicated in a NEWSWEEK article on October 25.

Thus, instead of "staying the course," there is a vacillation toward the other course -- a loosening of monetary policy to reduce lending rates still further, stimulate investment and reduce unemployment. But is it a bit too late to pull things back?

The federal deficit was \$110.7 billion for fiscal 1982 and is expected to reach \$155 billion in 1983 and upwards of \$200 billion in 1984. Both defence spending and government credit demands hover around \$200 billion. A big deficit means a big defence budget, and a big defence budget means big military orders. If there cannot be any substantial cuts on military orders, how can you cut the other two? And if government borrowing remains heavy, prime lending rates at the banks cannot fall drastically from the present 12 percent. In that case, any spectacular rise in investment is unlikely.

Capital always looks for markets. Instead of a surge in domestic investment, however, the latest reports point to considerable enthusiasm in a search for foreign markets where labour is cheaper and profit margins wider.

The election results, which show a narrow victory for the Democrats and a moderate setback for the Republicans, are indicative of two things: First, people have by and large concluded that Reaganomics doesn't work, and second, they have seen no alternative suggested by the Democrats. This explains why there was no landslide, at least not in the national elections.

Are the American people raising their voice? They are already doing so in one way or another. The antinuclear movement, for one thing, involves not just a political issue, but also an economic one -- the defence spending.

Development

Another interesting development has been the establishment of the Labour Council of the Democratic National Committee early this year. The council said it wanted to inject the demands of organized labour into the policies of the Democratic Party. How far it has succeeded is still not clear.

The United States will have to change in this changing world. In what way it will change is hard to predict. Will there be a resurgence of social reformism, perhaps more radical than that which appeared under Lyndon Johnson or even Franklin Roosevelt? Or will there be something else?

In any case, the people cannot be kicked around for too long. They will figure out what to do with the three trillion dollars' worth of material wealth they produce every year. And they do not have to keep the same politicians on the merry-go-round for ever and ever. There can be new ideas, new talent, new leaders.

FIRST PRC-U.S. ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT CONFAB OPENS

GW081349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- The first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment opened here today.

The conference is concerned with the future of energy resources and development of usable energy resources, as well as the associated environmental implications. The relationship between energy resources and economy and society are also topics to be discussed at the conference.

Sponsored jointly by the China Association for Science and Technology (C.A.S.T.), China Energy Research Society (C.E.R.S.), U.S. Society of Engineering Science and U.S. National Academy of Engineering, the conference brings together more than 350 experts and professors. The participants come from China, the United States, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Hong Kong region. The largest national delegations are 190 from China and 105 from the U.S.

Also attending the opening ceremony today were members of the advisory committee of the conference including Wu Zhonghua, executive chairman of the Presidium of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhang Wei, vice-president of the C.A.S.T., and Hou Xianglin, advisor of petroleum studies to C.E.R.S., and Leonard Woodcock, former U.S. ambassador to China, Alfred J. Eggers, chairman of Rand Inc., Robert Seamans, professor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Melvin Carvin, professor of the University of California, and Ernest Dloyna, dean of the engineering University of Texas.

Zhu Yajie, vice-president of the C.E.R.S., presided over the opening ceremony. The co-chairmen of the conference Lin Hanxiong, president of the C.E.R.S. and Shao-wen Yuan, past president of the U.S. Society of Engineering Science, addressed the opening ceremony.

Lin Hanxiong said that development of natural resources and the supply of fuels and raw materials were of critical importance to China's modernization drive, and that China would cooperate with other countries in this field.

After the opening ceremony, Leonard Woodcock, currently a professor at the University of Michigan, was invited to speak at the conference.

The former ambassador said that international cooperation would be needed in tapping the physical resources present in abundance throughout the world to solve the energy problem.

More than 70 papers will be presented at the conference on such energy resources as coal, petroleum, hydro-electricity, methane, solar energy, wind, nuclear energy, geothermal energy and chemical fuels.

The five-day conference will run through November 12.

REACTION TO SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV'S DEATH

First Announcement

OW110824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev died Wednesday, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

TV Coverage

HK111244 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 11 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes the death of Brezhnev. After all domestic news items are broadcast, the domestic television service treats the report on Brezhnev's death as its first international news item. This report is read by another male announcer. He says: "According to a XINHUA flash dispatch [kuai xun 1816 6061]: Tass reported at 1100 today that Leonid Illich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died suddenly at 0830 (Moscow time) yesterday at the age of 75." While the announcer is reading the second half of the brief report, a photograph showing Brezhnev from the chest up is projected on the upper right side of the screen behind the announcer. The station's second international news item is a XINHUA report on PRC representative (Liang Yufan) speaking at a 10 November United Nations meeting discussing issues concerning South Africa.

NPC Condolence Message

OW111848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Chinese National People's Congress Sends Message of Condolence for Brezhnev's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress today sent a message of condolence for the death of Brezhnev to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The message reads:

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Illich Brezhnev unfortunately passed away. We wish to convey to you, and through you, to his family our deep condolences.

Poor Health Cited

OW111216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Leonid Brezhnev died a sudden death at 8:30 on Nov. 10, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today. The announcement about his death was made here today by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

He was said to have long been in poor health. Together with other Politburo members, he attended the Nov. 7 celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution and delivered a speech at a Kremlin banquet. Brezhnev was born on December 19, 1906 in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk in the Ukraine.

He became the first secretary of the Central Committee since October 1964, and general secretary of the Central Committee since 1966. In 1960-64 and from 1977 he was president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was also chairman of the Defense Council of USSR.

Funeral Plans, Biography

OW111600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died a sudden death at 8:30 a.m. (Moscow time) on November 10.

This was announced in a bulletin issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR at 1100 a.m. here today.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to form a 15-member commission with Yu.V. Andropov as chairman for organizing the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev.

It is also decided to bury the remains of Leonid Brezhnev in Red Square.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers also published an address to the whole party and the Soviet people on the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev, a Russian by nationality, was born in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk in the Ukraine on December 19, 1906. Before World War II, he worked at a number of posts including that of secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. When the Patriotic War broke out in 1941, he was head of the political department of the fourth Ukrainian front and head of the Political Department of the Carpathian Military District.

Leonid Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in October, 1964; and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in 1966. He was president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet since June, 1977. He was also chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR.

Front-Page Coverage

HK120119 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0108 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries in the lower half of the front page a XINHUA news item quoting the TASS report on the death of Brezhnev. A brief biography of Brezhnev is included. The item is headed "Sudden Death of Brezhnev." RENMIN RIBAO also carries the NPC Standing Committee's cable of condolence to the Supreme Soviet.

The same news items are also on the front page in GUANGMING RIBAO and GONGREN RIBAO.

KYODO: Funeral Delegation

OW120105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 KYODO -- China is likely to send a high-powered delegation to Moscow to attend the funeral services for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a bid to sound out the new leadership at the Kremlin on further rapprochement in Sino-Soviet ties, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Signs of an imminent thaw in the once frosty bilateral relations between the two communist giants were reflected in a recent flurry of diplomatic activities in both Beijing and Moscow, and diplomatic sources said it was no accident that the first word on Brezhnev's death should have come out of Beijing.

An hour before the official Soviet news agency, TASS, told world Thursday of Brezhnev's sudden death, a Soviet source in Beijing alerted KYODO that the Soviet leader had died the day before.

Diplomatic sources said Beijing has received increasing attention from Moscow since the Soviets initiated high-level talks with the Chinese aimed at improving bilateral relations.

China, apparently in a bid to shift its pro-Western diplomatic tilt, has responded in kind, and strongman Deng Xiaoping recently told Japanese visitors that "some" positive action from the Kremlin would pave the way for improved relations between Beijing and Moscow.

Deng's remarks were taken as a manifest sign that the Chinese were softening their hard line against the Soviets and were ready to drop some of their previous harsh demands.

The Chinese had all along insisted that the Soviet massive military build-up along the Chinese border, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet support of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea were three major stumbling blocks impeding improvement in bilateral ties.

Diplomatic sources said the Chinese are now apparently ready to move forward if the new leadership at the Kremlin showed any sign of accommodation with the Chinese demands.

In a bid to find out more about policy thinking in the post-Brezhnev Soviet leadership, the Chinese are likely to launch "funeral diplomacy" by sending a high-powered mission to Moscow for Brezhnev's funeral, the sources said.

KYODO: Ministry Statement

OW121226 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 KYODO -- China Friday expressed profound condolences over the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and said the National People's Congress had sent a condolence message to the Soviet leadership.

We wish to express our profound condolences over Brezhnev's death, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement released Friday.

The National Peoples Congress, in a condolence message sent Thursday and signed by its Standing Committee, asked its Soviet counterpart, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, to relay its word of sorrow to Brezhnev's family, the official Chinese news agency, XINHUA, said.

Diplomatic observers noted both the NPC message and the Foreign Ministry statement dropped Brezhnev's other title as party general secretary, a clear sign that Beijing was making a subtle, but diplomatically significant, distinction between state and party relations between the two communist countries.

Leaders Extend Condolences

OW121224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua went to the Soviet Embassy here this afternoon to extend their condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

A wreath was presented by the N.P.C. Standing Committee. The white ribbon on the wreath was inscribed with the words: "In memory of L.I. Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet."

In his conversation with the Soviet ambassador to China, I.S. Shcherbakov, Ulanhu said: "I extend deep condolences on the death of President Brezhnev on behalf of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people. We hope that the Chinese and the Soviet peoples, who share a traditional friendship, will get along on friendly terms and that the relations between our two countries will move toward normalization step by step."

Ambassador Shcherbakov thanked the N.P.C. Standing Committee for its message of condolences to the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. He also thanked Vice-Chairman Ulanhu for coming to the embassy to mourn the death of President Brezhnev.

Other Chinese officials present on the occasion were Qian Oichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Xie Bangding, leading member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

Brezhnev died of illness in Moscow on November 10.

USSR PROTESTS BASING U.S. F-16'S IN JAPAN

OW100751 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 9 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has warned Japan it will take measures to counter plans to base U.S. fighter-bombers in Japan, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Japan's defense chief Soichiro have agreed recently in Washington to station about 50 F-16s at the Misawa airbase in northern Japan.

The Kremlin said in a statement to the Japanese Government that it "would view the appearance of U.S. planes, with an increased range of action and nuclear capability near Soviet borders, as a hostile step posing an immediate threat to the security of the Soviet Union."

The statement warned that Japan would "weigh carefully all the consequences of its decision, including those affecting the security of Japan itself."

FURTHER REPORTS ON DPRK MEDIA DELEGATION VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW111309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with a Korean radio and television delegation led by Yi Yong-ok, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission.

Hu Yaobang said "the Chinese and Korean peoples are fraternal brothers. Our two countries are interdependent and inseparably linked. The leaders of our countries have said the two peoples should and can live in friendship from generation to generation. Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Korean Workers' Party the Korean people have carried out construction smoothly. Generally speaking, your construction is faster than ours and better in many aspects," he said.

"Just as the Korean comrades have said tremendous changes have taken place in China in the past four years since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party. We have achieved a political situation characterized by stability and unity," Hu Yaobang said. "The economic situation throughout the country has greatly improved. The situation is demonstrated by agricultural production and a plentiful supply of goods on the market. We have made some achievements. However, we want to tell the comrades of the whole party not to be too optimistic and complacent."

Yi Yong-ok said "during our visit, we have seen workers and peasants working hard to carry out the spirit of the 12th party congress. Great changes have taken place in China in the last few years. This shows the policy of the Chinese Communist Party is correct.

"We have been left an impression that the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people cherish the friendship between the people of China and Korea. We shall continue to make efforts to strengthen the militant unity and friendship cemented by the blood of our peoples, and to expand the cooperation and exchanges between the radio and television departments of our two countries," he said. Present were Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

DPRK Envoy Fete Group

OW101536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the successful visit of the Korean radio and television delegation to China.

Wu Lengxi, minister of radio and television, and leading staff members of radio and television stations were among the Chinese guests.

Yi Yong-ok, chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission of Korea, and Wu Lengxi proposed toasts at the banquet. They pledged that the radio and television workers of the two countries would continue to learn from each other, exchange experience and enhance their cooperation so as to make contributions to developing the traditional friendship between the people of China and Korea.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S VISIT

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW111716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- "The most difficult moment of the Kampuchean people's struggle has passed. From now on, with greater confidence than before they are on the path of resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors in a well-organized way."

Hu Yaobang, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made this remark at a meeting with Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea here today. Hu Yaobang also extended congratulations to the Kampuchean people for the favourable situation in their struggle.

He said during a war of aggression, and during a war against aggression, though an aggressor nation with an extremely strong armed forces can defeat and even wipe out the weaker regular troops of the country being invaded, it can never wipe out the people's patriotic guerrilla armed forces."

He said "the thing in common among the Vietnamese authorities and all aggressors is they always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the people's strength. They think they can rely on their strong armed forces to exterminate the people's armed forces at one strike. However, a just war of the people cannot be suppressed by any forces. This is a truth."

He said "the final victory of the people's armed forces requires arduous struggle. It is impossible to win a speedy victory. So long as we are united, adopt a correct policy and strict discipline, and have correct military strategies and tactics, we will defeat any enemy in the world, no matter how powerful."

Hu said he is confident the Kampuchean people are sure to win the final victory in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Khieu Samphan said "We thank the Chinese Government and the people for your support to the Kampuchean people. We shall continue to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors and have full confidence we shall succeed."

After the meeting, Hu Yaobang gave a dinner for the Kampuchean guests.

Present were Wu Xueqian, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Zhao Hosts Banquet

BK111250 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Chinese State Council, hosted a banquet 7 November in Beijing to warmly welcome Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his colleagues.

During the banquet, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, Zhao Ziyang spoke first. He said:

Respected His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan, respected honored Kampuchean guests, comrades and friends:

A few days ago, I hosted a banquet here to warmly welcome Samdech Sihanouk and Neak Mneang, who led the Democratic Kampuchean delegation and achieved a great and important victory at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly.

Today I am very glad to welcome Vice President Khieu Samphan, who arrived from the battlefield of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to visit our country. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to express sincere congratulations on the great and important victory won by the Kampuchean people in their struggle both at home and abroad.

For almost 4 years, the Kampuchean people have been severely tested in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, particularly during the first stage of the struggle, which was crucial to the survival of the Kampuchean nation. The people and patriotic army of Kampuchea were not afraid of the tanks and cannons of the Vietnamese aggressors' army and held aloft the patriotic banner against the Vietnamese aggressors. They courageously and valiantly fought, preferring to die in the struggle in the land of Angkor rather than live as slaves under the domination of the Vietnamese enemy. This determination and pledge -- as hard as steel -- of the heroic combatants against the Vietnamese aggressors showed the common resolution of the Kampuchean nation and has encouraged the whole Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

It was the high patriotic spirit of the brave children of the Kampuchean people and the resolute determination to fight in pools of blood that have defeated the repeated attacks and aggression of the Vietnamese army over the past 4 years. The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors has defended and safeguarded the national independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and made an important contribution to containing the aggression and expansion of hegemonism and safeguarding peace, security and stability in the region.

Last July the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Sihanouk was proclaimed. This marked a new stage in the patriotic Kampuchean forces' united resistance to Vietnamese aggression. We believe that under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk as president, His Excellency Khieu Samphan as vice president and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea will play a positive and effective role in promoting national unity and strengthening the fight against the Vietnamese aggressors.

This year's UN General Assembly has maintained Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations and, by an overwhelming majority, passed a resolution demanding that foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea. This fully shows that justice is on the Kampuchean people's side and that the Vietnamese aggressors are very isolated.

At present, the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up military operations in their aggression in Kampuchea. At the same time, they are trying all kinds of political maneuvers to extricate themselves from difficulties both at home and abroad and confuse world opinion. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and with the support of the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and peoples, the Kampuchean people will surely frustrate the Vietnamese aggressors' military attacks and political tricks and will win greater victories.

The friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples is a long-lasting one and based on solid foundations. I would like to take this opportunity to affirm once again that under the direction of the spirit of our 12th party congress, the Chinese people, who are striving to fulfill the fatherland's four modernization program, resist hegemonism and defend world peace, are trustworthy comrades in arms of the Kampuchean people. The Chinese people will, as always, firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnam's aggression until the final victory is won.

It is with this sentiment that I propose a toast to new victories for the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors; to the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples; to the health of His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan and the honored Kampuchean guests; and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Afterwards, Khieu Samphan replied. In his speech he said:

We are very glad to come and visit the PRC once again following the successful formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to which the PRC -- in cooperation with the ASEAN countries and other friendly countries -- has contributed.

Since our arrival, the Chinese Government and people have warmly welcomed us with profound friendship. For this, we express our sincere thanks and consider this welcome an honor for our people, combatants and cadres who are resolutely and bravely fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield to defend our Kampuchean nation and race.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

Following the brilliant successes over the past 33 years, the PRC is advancing courageously in a good atmosphere of stability and unity all over the country and striving to win new and greater victories in the noble task of modernization which will definitely transform China into a modern country over the next 2 decades.

Although a big country, the PRC has strictly adhered to a foreign policy based on equality and mutual respect with every country, big or small, and is firmly on the side of the just cause of the people in countries who are victims of acts of aggression. This has enhanced the PRC's prestige in the international arena.

This firm stand of the PRC in pursuing its foreign policy has been tested over many years in its relations with our country, which is only a small country. At present, at a time when our country is being barbarously attacked by the Hanoi Vietnamese, the PRC has again firmly supported our just struggle. We would like to express once again our moving gratitude to the PRC. Its precious support -- and that of all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over -- is a great encouragement to us in our present struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the survival of an independent, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea. Thus, the PRC is also contributing to the safeguarding of peace, stability and security in the region as well as in the world.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

The struggle waged by our Kampuchean people has been developing favorably in all fields, stepping up every year while the Vietnamese aggressors have been gradually heading downward every year. The decline in their fighting force, morale and economy has bogged them down both on the battlefield in Kampuchea and in Vietnam, and the situation is deteriorating year after year.

The fact that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was established on the clear principles of the 27 June declaration in Kuala Lumpur with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea and that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has recently won a brilliant victory at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly clearly point to the favorable development of our Kampuchean people's struggle.

It is true that during the 1982-1983 dry season the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors will strive to gather their forces in Kampuchea and Vietnam to continue their extermination of our Kampuchean people and to halt their slide toward defeat. However, they will be dealt heavier losses by our national army, guerrillas and people who are getting more and more experienced in waging guerrilla warfare. Therefore, in the military field, no matter how hard the Vietnamese try to extricate themselves, they will not escape from their downhill evolution, which has been happening for the past 3 years.

It is in this serious position of defeat that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have made efforts to use tricky diplomatic maneuvers and other tricks.

Successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly since 1979 -- four all together -- have demanded that the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. They refuse to abide by these resolutions. On the contrary, they have been carrying out all kinds of deceitful diplomatic maneuvers to bury the Kampuchean question, the UN General Assembly's resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. It is with this goal in mind that the Vietnamese have proposed to convene their so-called regional conference to solve what they call the problem between the three Indochinese countries and the Southeast Asian countries. All these maneuvers show that although they are being seriously defeated in Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese are not going to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the world's unanimous demand. Instead, they are carrying out tricky and deceitful diplomatic maneuvers and other means aimed at weakening the forces that are fighting them on the battlefield so they can reverse their military situation and defeated position and continue to occupy Kampuchea forever while also moving to fulfill their own strategy of expansionism and aggression as well as that of their Soviet masters.

For this reason, we are confident that all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will thwart all the above-mentioned Vietnamese aggressors' and expansionists' maneuvers. At the same time, all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will unite to demand that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without outside interference through a free general election by direct and secret ballots under the supervision of the United Nations.

On this occasion, we would like to once again declare -- as we have done many times before -- that if the Hanoi leaders implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, we will be pleased to sign a nonaggression treaty and live as good neighbors with Vietnam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Kampuchea will remain an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country without any military bases on its territory with the guarantee of the United Nations for its neutrality.

His excellency, respected ladies and gentlemen:

The struggle of our Kampuchean people has developed most favorably, but it still has to travel a sinuous and complicated course. On the battlefield, although they are bogged down, there is no sign yet that indicates the Vietnamese aggressors are willing to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Therefore, our Kampuchean people must carry on the arduous struggle. As we have said before, we are determined to do everything to unite and strengthen the forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race until they are forced out of Kampuchean territory. We will not do anything which might encroach on the unity and the strengthening of the national forces and the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.

With our Kampuchean people's efforts in the struggle on the battlefield and with the consistent assistance of all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over, including the PRC, we are confident the Hanoi Vietnamese surely will be compelled to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Finally, I would like to toast to the continued blossoming of the friendship between the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples; to new and greater successes for the Chinese Government and people in their modernization efforts in all fields to achieve another Long March, which is to make China a modern country in the next 2 decades; to the good health and longevity of His Excellency Zhao Ziyang; to the good health of their excellencies, ladies and gentlemen and friends who are present here.

USSR SAID TO BE LOSING 'STICKY' AFGHANISTAN WAR

OW082343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Report: "The USSR Is Bogged Down Deeper and Deeper in Afghanistan"]

[Text] It has been 2 years and 10 months since the Soviets intruded into Afghanistan. The development of the situation, however, has run counter to Soviet wishes. What the Soviets had bragged before -- complete occupation of Afghanistan -- has now turned into a sticky, losing war, and the situation is getting increasingly unfavorable to the Soviets, as more and more Soviet officers and men are being killed. Despite repeated reinforcements, the Soviets still cannot extricate themselves from a passive situation. According to estimates, casualties among Soviet officers and men have already exceeded 20,000, 160 airplanes have been shot down or destroyed and 2,500 trucks and tanks have been damaged. In an attempt to wipe out the Afghan guerrilla bases, the Soviet aggressors, on 4 September, concentrated 2,000 troops and many tanks to launch a large-scale offensive against the southeastern part of Zabol Province. After luring the enemy into a salient, the guerrillas launched a counterattack on the night of 5 September. They repulsed the Soviets and inflicted heavy losses on them.

The defeat led to an open fight between Soviet and government troops of the Karmal regime. Blaming each other for the defeat, the dispute between the officers of the Soviet occupation force and the government troops of the Karmal regime soon developed into an exchange of gunfire. Consequently, 19 Soviet officers and 21 officers of the Karmal regime's government troops died. The incident took place at the provincial headquarters of Galat City in Zabol Province. Following the incident, the general secretary of Karmal's ruling party in the province and a divisional commander were arrested and brought to Kabul.

In addition to their frustrations in Zabol Province, the Soviet aggressor troops suffered even more ignominious defeats during the several fierce battles which took place at the Panjshir Valley. The valley, which is of great strategic significance, with its entrance only 70 kilometers from Kabul, is an important base for the Afghan guerrillas. After several unsuccessful attacks against the guerrillas in the valley this year, the Soviets, at the end of August, deployed a reinforcement of several thousand troops from home and launched a general autumn offensive from Unab, at the entrance to the valley, against the guerrillas. Advancing in two columns, the Soviet troops bore down on the Afghan guerrillas menacingly. But they were bloodied right from the very beginning. Many Soviets were killed and wounded. Although an undertaker in Kabul stepped up making coffins with flimsy wood for the dead Soviet troops, the supply could hardly meet the demand.

The Soviet aggressors' repeated defeats make the day of the Karmal regime increasingly difficult. On 3 August, a volley of gunfire was heard from Kabul's presidential building. It turned out to be a conflict between the Parcham and the Khalq, two factions in the ruling party. Some people saw bodies removed from the presidential building to a cemetery reserved for high-ranking officials. During the month-long period afterward, Karmal successively replaced five ministers. Particularly noteworthy was the replacement of Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi by Parcham strongman Qader. It is believed that this was Karmal's attempt to put the armed forces under his control to secure his rule.

At present, while the Soviets have been bogged down deeper and deeper in Afghanistan, the internal conflicts within the Karmal regime have also further intensified.

BRITAIN SENTENCES SOVIET SPY TO 35-YEAR JAIL TERM

OW111003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] London, November 10 (XINHUA) -- A former British intelligence worker, Geoffrey Prime, was sentenced here today to 35 years in jail for 14-year spying for the Soviet Union.

The Russian-language expert, Prime, 44, pleaded guilty to seven espionage charges and three charges of assaults on young girls, for which he was sentenced to three more years.

Lord Chief Justice Lord Lane, imposing the sentence at the Old Bailey, Britain's central criminal court, said Prime's treachery had done "incalculable harm to the security and interests of Britain and its allies."

The prosecutor Sir Michael Havers, Britain's attorney general, said Prime's "14 years of treachery" from 1968 to April 29 this year had caused "exceptionally grave damage" because of his easy access to "matters of the very highest secrecy."

Prime was recruited by Soviet agents in January 1968 when he was based in West Berlin with the British air force, and then received a training in spying methods.

He left the Royal Air Force the same year and went to work as a Russian translator at Britain's top secret counter-intelligence communications centre at Cheltenham, western England, where secret messages to and from the Soviet bloc are monitored and decoded.

In 1977, he quit his top-secret job at Cheltenham and became a taxi driver and wine salesman till his arrest this year.

Under the code name of "Rowlands," Prime regularly passed secrets to the Soviet Union, the prosecutor said. During a visit to Vienna in 1980, he delivered 15 rolls of film containing 500 photographs of secret documents and was closely questioned for a few days by Soviet intelligence officers about "allied activities which were top secret."

Prime admitted at the trial that he committed similar offences in Berlin, Potsdam and London. Prime's espionage tools, found at his home after his arrest, were displayed in court. Prime said Soviet agents had promised him a pension and the rank of colonel, if he wanted to defect to the Soviet Union. He twice booked air tickets to East Europe, but twice changed his mind, he said.

The attorney-general said it was his sex offences that led to the discovery of his espionage crimes. Since the arrest of Geoffrey Prime, American intelligence sources have complained about the security at Cheltenham. The two countries are in close collaboration in intelligence work.

PRC, BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG COMMISSION MEETS

OW111335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Trade between China and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union amounted to 8.8 billion Belgian francs in the first eight months of this year, a 28 percent increase above the same period of last year.

This increase in trade was reported at a three-day session of the mixed commission of China and Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union which ended here today.

The volume of trade between China and the two European countries surpassed 10 billion Belgian francs in 1981. At the session, the two sides reviewed their exchanges in science and technology and noted with satisfaction the smooth application of the relevant agreement.

The two sides held that their trade ties are characterized by a high degree of complementariness and a balance. Their cooperation is fruitful and mutually beneficial.

This was the second session held in accordance with an agreement on the development of cooperation in economy, industry, science and technology. The two sides also agreed to hold the third session in Beijing next year. The first session was held in Beijing in February 1981.

ULANHU RECEIVES SWISS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW110933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Hans Muller, new ambassador of Switzerland to China, presented credentials here today to Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs was present on the occasion.

YE JIANYING GREETS NEW TURKISH PRESIDENT

OW101332 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Standing Committee of Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jinaying in a message to Kenan Evren yesterday warmly congratulated him on being elected president of Turkey.

The message reads:

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I extend to your excellency warm congratulations and best wishes on being elected president of Turkey. May Turkey under your leadership achieve new successes in defending state sovereignty and developing national economy. May your country prosper and your people be happy. May friendship and relations of cooperation between China and Turkey be further consolidated and develop and friendship between the two peoples be everlasting."

STREET DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN POLISH CITIES

OW120117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Street demonstrations and clashes broke out here today in the capital and several other cities such as Wroclaw and Krakow, but in most Polish cities the situation remained calm and production and communications went on as usual.

Today is the second anniversary of the Solidarity independent trade union's official registration. Last July, underground Solidarity leaders called for an eight-hour strike by all the members today to protest the banning of the Solidarity by the authorities.

Police fired tear gas grenades to disperse about 3,000 demonstrators. After clashes with the police, about 300 people were detained.

According to Polish television reports, things the authorities had wished to avoid took place in the cities of Wroclaw and Krakow. Police had to intervene to bring back order. Several hundred demonstrators were detained in the two cities.

The Polish news agency, (PAP), reported that the public security institution interned one American who had connections with the underground organization of the outlawed Solidarity trade union.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban told a press conference here today that only a dozen factories in the country stopped production. He said there were not so many people who had joined the strike. He said the call for a general strike from the underground organization of the Solidarity trade union had produced little results.

PAP CITED ON EXPECTED LECH WALESZA RELEASE

OW120121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, November 11 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government announced today Lech Walesa, the 11-month interned leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, will be released soon.

According to PAP, Walesa sent a letter on Nov. 8 to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, proposing a meeting and serious discussion on the matters of mutual concern.

Walesa said in the letter that he believed "with good will we will surely find a solution". Accepting the proposal, Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszcak conferred with Walesa.

As a result, the military commander in Walesa's home town of Gdansk was told to revoke his internment order.

Walesa was arrested with many other Solidarity union's leaders at midnight of December 12 last year when the martial law was declared.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA MEETS YUGOSLAV ENVOY

OW101248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met with Yugoslav Ambassador to China Sava Obradovic here tonight.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA 10 NOV

OW110935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bogota, November 10 (XINHUA) -- China and Colombia signed here today a cultural cooperation agreement between 1983 and 1984.

Under the agreement, signed by Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda and Chinese Vice Culture Minister Lu Zhixian, China will send a Peking opera troupe to visit Colombia and a Colombian folk song and dance ensemble will go to China.

The agreement stipulates that the two countries will also send cultural delegations to visit each other, hold exhibitions and increase contacts in the fields of education, publication, broadcasting, television and sports.

A Chinese cultural delegation led by Lu Zhixian arrived here on November 5.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO ENDS TERM OF OFFICE

OW171424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze left here for home today at the end of his tenure.

Before leaving the country, Wang Ze bid farewell to President Jose Lopez Portillo and had a cordial conversation with him.

President Portillo recalled his visit to China in 1978. He said that he was deeply impressed by the visit.

Referring to the relationship between the two countries, Portillo said, we, men of the 20th century, hope that those in the 21st century will witness China's "great achievements."

Wang Ze also paid farewell calls on Secretary of Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda de La Rosa and Secretary of the Interior Enrique Olivares Santana.

5TH NPC SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 26 NOV

OW121110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The 25th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee opened at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

The meeting decided that the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC of the PRC will be convened in Beijing on 26 November 1982.

Vice Chairman Peng Zhen of the NPC Standing Committee presided over this afternoon's plenary meeting which decided on the date for the convening of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

Entrusted by the State Council, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Vice Minister of Public Health Wang Wei and Vice Chairman Yuan Baohua of the State Economic Commission made reports to the meeting respectively on the draft PRC law on the protection of cultural relics, the draft PRC law on food sanitation and the proposal for opening Nantong Harbor along the Chang Jiang and the Zhangjia Harbor to foreign ships.

Attending the meeting were Deng Yingchao, Ulanhu, Wei Guoqing, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Zhu Xuefan, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee.

Present at the meeting as observers were Fan Yi, state councillor; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Juoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The meeting will hold group discussions tomorrow.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL UNITY

HK101243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Party's Fighting Power Resides in a High Level of Ideological and Political Unity"]

[Text] To create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we should build the party, which plays a leading role in this endeavor, into a militant and powerful nucleus. The party constitution adopted by the 12th CPC Congress has regarded a high level of ideological and political unity as one of the three essential requirements for party building. This is a profound summation of the experience and lessons of the heroic struggle of the party over the past 60 years and a solemn call for all party organizations and party members in the new historical period.

During the period of the new democratic revolution, our party went through countless difficulties and paid a heavy price in order to correct the "leftist" and rightist mistakes which repeatedly occurred. Eventually, we discovered the truth with regard to the ideological and political unity of the whole party and actually realized it in practice. The Zunyi meeting enabled the Chinese revolution to take a turn for the better and avoid danger. The rectification campaign in Yanan thoroughly exposed and criticized dogmatism, empiricism and the influence of political adventurism over the party. The whole party maintained that the Chinese Communists, mainly represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, integrated the general truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution to establish Mao Zedong Thought which was a sole correct ideology guiding the Chinese revolution to march from victory to victory. On such a basis the Seventh CPC Congress worked out correct programs for the new democratic revolution and unprecedentedly unified the thinking of the entire party. After the Seventh CPC Congress, the revolutionary situation surged forward like the mighty waters of the Chang Jiang. The whole country was liberated within a short period of 4 years and the PRC was founded. During the socialist period, our party has continued to carry out arduous struggles against various erroneous tendencies. We have accumulated successful experiences and drawn lessons from setbacks. The price has been heavy.

A new historical change has occurred since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The 6th plenary session summed up the historical experience of the past 32 years since the founding of New China and marked the accomplishment of the task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding thought. On the basis of affirming the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session, the 12th CPC Congress has further integrated the general truth of Marxism with the practical reality in China, upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought and worked out correct programs for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This has pointed out the orientation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Looking back on the course of the struggle, we are full of pride, enthusiasm and confidence. It is just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "The 7th CPC Congress led the revolution to victory and the 12th CPC Congress will lead construction to victory." At present, an important task facing the entire party is to unify the thinking of the whole party on the basis of the programs adopted by the 12th CPC Congress through studying 12th CPC Congress documents so that party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members will highly keep in line with the CPC Central Committee both ideologically and politically. This is a matter of primary importance which will determine whether our party is able to shoulder important tasks assigned by history and lead the people of various nationalities throughout the country to create a new situation in socialist modernization.

The high level of ideological and political unity of the party is determined by the class nature of the party, the close relationship between the party and the broad masses of people, the historical mission of the party and the party's Marxist-Leninist guiding thought. During the 10 years when Lin Biao and the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique ran roughshod, the party was severely sabotaged ideologically, politically and organizationally. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee has adhered to the practice of seeking truth from facts, proceeded from reality, employed superb tactics of leadership, reversed the course of events, brought order out of chaos and formulated and implemented the Marxist line and a series of guiding principles and policies for guiding various work, resulting in gratifying and great changes in various fields of our country. These facts have educated comrades of the entire party. In particular, through the study of "Resolution of Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," the ideological and political unity of the whole party has been greatly promoted. The fact that the 12th CPC Congress was convened so effectively and smoothly and that it has rapidly accelerated the development of various work has vividly reflected the correctness of the CPC Central Committee and the unity of comrades of the entire party. However, we should also realize that since we are now effecting a great historical change and striding forward rapidly and the situation is progressing so fast, some comrades cannot adapt themselves to the new situation and have doubts or muddled views on the party's line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session. Some people have even adopted passive attitudes to resist them. We should do painstaking and careful work to help them.

Some comrades said: "Can we air different views now that we should preserve a high degree of unity?" People observe objective things from different angles and they inevitably arrive at different understandings. It takes time to understand the objective law of things, and it also takes time to unify understanding. Therefore, it is difficult to avoid debates or controversies over differing views; without such debates or controversies, the party will not be lively and vigorous. However, just as Lenin pointed out: "The party should be unanimous in its political action. It is impermissible to issue a 'call,' either at an extensive gathering, at a party meeting or in a party newspaper, which may disrupt the unity of action that has been decided on." In the past few years, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the necessity of promoting democracy within the party and the people and resolutely implementing the principle of "three don'ts": don't seize on other people's mistakes or shortcomings, don't stick labels on people and don't come down with a big stick on other people.

The party allows and permits controversies over differing views and in particular it supports useful debates aimed at solving new problems in the socialist modernization program. However, our party is a fighting party, a party of action and a party with strict discipline. We should never mistake promoting democracy for permission to change the party into an endlessly debating political club, for this will result in the party losing its fighting power. Every party member must unconditionally and resolutely implement the conclusions the party has arrived at or the decisions of the party. He can make reservations and present his views to party organizations at higher levels. However, he is not allowed to express, as he pleases views which contravene politically with the CPC Central Committee, nor is he allowed to manifest any opposition in his actions. The new party constitution has made a more perfect stipulation on the party's principle of democratic centralism. It stresses the necessity to ensure earnestly the democratic right of party members and the necessity for every party member to implement the party's decision to the letter and safeguard the unity and unification of the party. Conscientious implementation of the new party constitution is an important guarantee for a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party.

Some comrades said: "Do we still stand for emancipation of the mind now that we should preserve a high degree of ideological unity?" The answer is yes. What we referred to as a high degree of ideological unity is based on the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Without emancipation of the mind, seeking truth from facts is out of the question, still less can we begin to talk about testing and developing truth. Our understanding of truth is never ending and there is also no end to emancipation of the mind. Our understanding of the law of China's socialist construction is much richer and deeper than it was in the past. However, in order to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, it is still necessary for us constantly to deepen and perfect our understanding of its law through practice. To emancipate the mind, it is necessary to study constantly new situations and solve new problems in the course of practice and to make contributions in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We should never equate emancipation of the mind with groundless fancy, still less should we set it against the party's principle of democratic centralism which all party members must observe. We should conscientiously implement the various stipulations in the party constitution and guide our words and deeds with the four basic principles. This does not hinder emancipation of the mind, nor is it contradictory to preserving a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central Committee. On the contrary, this is precisely the requirement of emancipation of the mind and is aimed at achieving a higher degree of unity.

In order to keep the party's high level of ideological and political unity, the most important task is to wage an ideological struggle correctly on two fronts against the "leftist" and rightist tendencies. Because of China's special historical conditions and for various complicated reasons, for a very long period before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in theory and practice, we were seriously influenced by the "leftist" mistakes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the Central Committee's vigorous efforts in setting things right, we have shattered the heavy chains imposed by protracted dogmatism and personality cult and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts. However, there are people who are used to living along the "leftist" track, and it is not so easy for them to shift to the correct track. The thinking of these comrades fails to keep pace with reality. They are used to looking at the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee with a "leftist" view; they always say that they do not like this or do not understand that; some even think that the line, principles and policies have become rightist and have gone backward. As for these comrades, we must do some patient ideological work and help them liberate themselves from the "leftist" chains. In addition, faced with the corrosion and influence of bourgeois liberalization, we should remain alert. We cannot underestimate its harmful and dangerous effects and we should determinedly and untiringly wage the necessary struggle against it.

In order to keep the whole party's high level of ideological and political unity, it is also necessary to eliminate disturbances and to eradicate the root of troubles which may cause destruction. The fire of class struggle has not gone out yet; class struggle still exists within certain limits in our society. A few remaining elements of the "gang of four" are still usurping some high posts. They wait for a chance to stir up trouble. This is a hidden peril which hinders the party's implementation of political unity. As for people who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and became famous by rebellion; those who are seriously imbued with factionalism; those engaged in beating, smashing and looting; those who oppose the line of the Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and those who have committed serious offenses in economic and other spheres, we must not put them in important positions or promote them. Particularly we must not let these "five kinds of people" become members of the leading ranks and must determinedly bring down those who have entered.

Let the understandings of the whole party be unified on the program passed by the 12th CPC National Congress and realize our party's high level of ideological and political unity. Then, the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization will be safely ensured. We must thoroughly grasp well organizing the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and make it our primary task. At present, it is necessary to guide our study toward profundity, conscientiously grasp its spiritual substance and enhance the ideological and theoretical level. We believe, through the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the whole party's high level of ideological and political unity will be realized. In addition, we can further promote the unity between various nationalities. In this way, we can work together with one heart and one mind to create a magnificent new situation of socialist modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES COMMUNISTS TO SERVE PEOPLE

HK110858 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Feng Jixin [7458 4764 2450]: "Carry Forward With Major Effort the Spirit of Dedicating Oneself To Serving the People"]

[Text] The 12th party congress called on all Communists to display the devoted spirit of serving the people. This is of great significance in the creation of a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. Communists' devoted spirit of serving the people is determined by the nature of our party. Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representatives of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China and the force at the core leading China's cause of socialism. The party's ultimate goal is the creation of a communist social system. The party requires each of its members to dedicate his whole life to the realization of communism. That is to say, members of the Communist Party must use the communist world outlook to guide their thought and action and must have the revolutionary spirit of being brave in making self-sacrifices for the party's cause.

Over the past half century innumerable Communists have held high the banner of communism and devoted themselves to the arduous struggle to realize the lofty ideal of communism in China. During the years of revolutionary wars, innumerable Communists went through thick and thin, carried on the fight left by those fallen and felt no hesitation in sacrificing their all for the revolution. Some of them shouted the slogan "The Internationale will certainly be realized!" before the enemy's knife and faced execution bravely; others could not be subdued by force or tempted by luxury under the extremely hard and difficult circumstances, always maintained the lofty integrity of Communists and set good examples for the masses. During the period of socialist construction, many party members also cherished the lofty goal of communism in their minds, worked untiringly, struggled hard and stayed honest in performing their official duties. Some even sacrificed their lives for defending the motherland and for the people's interests. It is precisely by relying on the actions of these Communists who firmly believe in Marxism and struggle bravely for the communist cause that our party can unite the people to win one victory after another.

Now, historical conditions have changed to a great extent. The position and environment in which our party is now situated, the tasks facing our party and other states of affairs concerning our party all differ from those in the past. The effects of the 10 years of turmoil on our party have not yet been completely eliminated, and role of the diverse mentalities of the exploiting classes has increased somewhat. The party's style of work has not been radically improved. Therefore, to encourage and carry forward the Communists' devoted spirit of serving the people is an urgent necessity at present. Of course, as compared with the years of wars, this devoted spirit will be demonstrated in a form different from the previous one. In the past, the spirit was reflected in not fearing death and prison, not being afraid of sacrificing oneself and one's family, not retreating in front of a hail of bullets and not yielding before the enemy's knife, sharing weal and woe with the masses in times of hardship and difficulties. At present, what is always confronting us are the contradictions between overall and partial interests, between long-term and immediate interests and between collective and individual interests or, in the final analysis, the contradiction between public and private interests. As far as the party cadres in leading positions are concerned, they must also pass the "test of power." That is to say, they must use the power which the people vest in them always to serve the people and never abuse the power in their hands to seek private interests, really living up to the saying: "never wet one's shoes even though walking frequently along a river bank." It is not easy to live up to these requirements.

To carry forward the devoted spirit, the most important thing is to serve the people wholeheartedly and to seek interests for the masses in real earnest. At any time and in any circumstances, a Communist must place the interests of the party and the people first, subordinate his personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interests, seek no private benefits and bend his back to his task until his dying day. At present, he should spare no effort in making contributions to the four modernizations. For example, Zhou Benyi, an old labor model of the Jinchuan nonferrous metal company who is reputed as being a "revolutionary willing ox," has no fear of fatigue and dirty jobs in his work of installing water-heating facilities and fulfills his tasks remarkably, being elected a model worker and model party member 20 years running. Another model party member is Yang Zhennian at the No. 9 Beibao production team, Pingzi Commune, Ningxian County of Gansu Province. Though being old in age, he is still full of revolutionary will. Over the past 10 years he has afforested 200 mu of waste hilly land and planted 16,400 trees for the collective. He said: I shall keep fighting until the last day of my life. So long as I remain alive for one day, I will work on the mountains for one day and do something good for the masses. (Japuram), a communist of Kazak nationality famed as a "horse-riding postman fearing no hardships," has kept on rushing about on the gobi and grasslands all by himself for 16 years, covering more than 220,000 kilometers and delivering 190,000 pieces of mail without making a single mistake. The Gansu provincial post bureau has conferred on him the glorious title "outstanding postman." The reason why they can work so remarkably is that they established communist ideology in their minds and cherished the lofty ideals. They are all Communists of action who serve the people wholeheartedly. Thus, the people have shown respect for them. However, some other Communists have forgotten the pledge they made when joining the party and have abandoned the banner of communism. What they keep in mind is no longer the party's objective of struggles, nor the future of the motherland and the people's interests. Rather, they pursue a philosophy of egoism and propagate the decadent bourgeois ideas of "everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost" and "the power in hand must be used in time, otherwise it will be invalid." These people make use of their power to seek private interests and to encroach upon the interests of the state and the masses. They always make selfish calculations on how to make more money for themselves. Some of them have even been defeated by the bourgeoisie with spiritual and material sugar-coated bullets and have degenerated into criminals. As compared with the Communist fighters, how paltry and humble these people are!

To carry forward the devoted spirit, it is necessary to have no fear of hardships and dare to fight bravely and shoulder heavy burdens. The communist movement has made and will make advances through surmounting difficulties and obstacles. It is unavoidable that we will meet with all kinds of difficulties when going in for the modernization drive. Every Communist must be willing to fight at the post the party assigns to him and must be willing to go wherever difficulties exist. Our Gansu Province is situated in a remote area of the country and is poor in natural and living conditions. However, we should resolve to take root and blossom here, open up a new aspect and score achievements. Communist Shi Qinghui, an assistant researcher of Desert's Institute, which is subordinate to the Lanzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is a returned overseas Chinese from Burma. Over the past 20 years and more, he has kept working in the Tengger Desert, carrying out research into plants growing in deserts. Whether in early spring, when fierce winds stir up the sand, or in dry summer, when it is sweltering hot, he always sticks to his post and quietly immerses himself in hard work. Up to now, he has collected and sorted out more than 200 kinds and more than 500 varieties of plants growing in the desert and has made a major contribution to the work of controlling wind and sand. He said: "The motherland needs me to do the work of harnessing deserts. Then my fighting post is right here. I shall contribute all my vigor and even my life to the cause of harnessing deserts for the motherland." What a noble sentiment and what firm faith this is! What our party needs are precisely these members who fear neither hardships nor difficulties and are always faithful to the party's cause.

To carry forward the devoted spirit, it is necessary to have the courage to fight against all mistakes and evil things, to safeguard the interests of the party and the people without fears of retaliation and being framed and to sacrifice one's life if necessary. It should be noted that owing to domestic factors and international influences, class struggle will continue to exist within a certain scope for a long time and will possibly become acute under certain conditions. Even within the party and among the people, there also often exist things at variance with the interests of the party and the people. Therefore, we are frequently confronted with mistaken things and evil forces. We must clearly distinguish between right and wrong, that is, take things in the interests of the people as right and take things at variance with the interests of the people as wrong. When the people's interests are harmed, we should dare to step forward bravely and wage a resolute struggle. When carrying out a just struggle, we should stand firmly as a Communist, cherish the lofty faith in the truth and the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and have no regard for personal gains and losses, safety and danger. We should not be subdued by the pressure of despotic forces, be tempted by wealth and beauty or be a bit frightened before the threats by atrocious criminals who have unleashed all their ferocity. At present, the philosophy of trying never to offend anybody and liberalism can still find a market within our party. Some of our comrades are still pursuing a philosophy of "planting more flowers but fewer thorns." They tend to skirt problems and evade contradictions. They fear that "offending superiors will lead to retaliation; criticizing others will impair mutual retaliation; criticizing others will impair mutual relationships; and struggling against evildoers will endanger one's family and personal life." They are afraid of losing positions as officials, losing the power in their hands and losing money, but they do not mind that the party's cause will be harmed. Therefore, we must resolutely overcome the dark side and the evil trends of extreme individualism existing within the party, vigorously commend the progressive examples of daring to uphold the party's principles and daring to struggle against evil forces and unhealthy tendencies, and cultivate a good moral standard of seeking truth, upholding justice and handling matters impartially.

Our cause is advancing wave upon wave. Each generation of Communists may shoulder a different historical mission, but the true color of communists -- the devoted spirit of serving the people -- will last forever.

CHINA DAILY ARTICLE ON RURAL INDUSTRIES

HK120526 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 3

[By CHINA DAILY reporter: "Rural Industries To Play Vital Role"]

[Text] Sociologists in China today have reason to believe the country has found a way to narrow differences between city and village and between worker and peasant, said Zhang Yi, a leader in the administration of commune-brigade-team-run enterprises of the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing.

Last year, Zhang said, rural enterprises supported the country's agriculture with three billion yuan of capital, turned over to the state 3.4 billion yuan of taxes paid peasant employees, 11.8 billion yuan in wages and expended more than two billion yuan on rural welfare including birth control. The share of this income per peasant is around 20 yuan a year.

Employment has been given some 30 million who might otherwise be unemployed or under-employed, enabling them to sustain a rural population of 75 million, or an average of 1.5 dependents per job-holder.

Any village that enjoys an annual average per capita income above 300 yuan must have some collective enterprises, Zhang said. And more than 10,000 small towns have grown up around them.

Needful

Some rich brigades like Henan's Liuzhuang, Jiangsu's Huaxi, Zhejiang's Qingyuan, Guangdong's Yucun, Sichuan's Heihutan and others have already surpassed the annual 600-yuan per capita level, no less than a city worker's income -- or even better, considering that living costs are lower in villages and towns.

New generations of peasants have accommodated with much more spacious new housing than do their city kinsfolks.

In 1981, the production value from collective enterprises at commune and brigade levels -- about 72 billion yuan -- was second only to that of the Ministries of Machine-Building and of Light Industry. They produced 10 percent of the country's total industrial and agricultural production value. Their coal output -- 120 million tons -- was 18 percent of the state quota; gold 37 percent; bricks and tiles 70 percent; lime and sandstone 90 percent; embroidery, wicker and bamboo wares, 70 percent; daily wear 40 percent. In short, collective enterprises now cover all walks of life.

Stages

As early as 1959, during the "Great Leap Forward," the forced reduction of rural handicraft and processing enterprises, from a production value of about 10 billion yuan to 2 billion yuan, proved to impose an impossible burden on the central government. Even the most serious criticism during the drive "in agriculture, learn from Dazhai" (putting stress on foodgrains only) couldn't kill those enterprises.

The forthcoming People's Congress in November may change the system of rural organization, and the name "commune" may be discontinued. But no matter what they are called, collective rural enterprises will continue. For better management and development, a planned economy must be maintained, but not without stressing also the supplementary role of market regulation. Therefore, more channels between the two ownership systems should be opened to avoid any reappearance in new forms of speculation and exploitation.

It discourages the initiative of producers, he said, to see Shanxi's collective coal sells locally for 8 yuan a ton while the state pays 20 yuan for purchase and sells it at 40 yuan for allocation -- whereas the free market price is more than 100 yuan in Zhejiang Province.

Peasants must learn science and marketing, he said. Chasing after instant profits will not bring long-term economic gains.

Zhang noted that Sichuan's Xiangyang Commune and Beijing's Shashi Commune have formed corporation-like agriculture-industry-commerce combines to lead sub-affiliates that specialize separately in building, transport, farming, feeding material, slaughtering and the like.

As for the best choice of organizational size, it seems to be the natural village (brigade). Communes are too large and teams too small, he said.

Some day, he said, broad areas of new rural towns will open their arms to welcome volunteer tenants from the cities.

NUCLEAR ACCELERATORS REPORTED DESIGNED, BUILT

OW110953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China is building nuclear accelerators in Beijing, Shanghai and Lanzhou to raise its nuclear physical experimental capabilities, said Yang Chengzhong, vice-president of the Chinese Society of Nuclear Research here today.

Professor Yang Chengzhong attended the fifth congress of the society, which closed here yesterday.

"This will promote the application of research in nuclear physics and technology in industry, agriculture and medicine," he told XINHUA.

"China in the past few years has designed and been building the greatest number of accelerators since 1949," he said. These include heavy ion cyclotron system, electron linear and proton accelerators.

He said that China has achieved the following results in the research of nuclear physics in the last two years:

-- Nuclear technology has been widely applied to various fields of the national economy, especially technologies related to nuclear power generation, isotopes, nuclear analysis and nuclear radiation effect.

-- Nuclear theoretical research is being developed, for instance, the theory of nucleus, and study of heavy ion nuclear physics and medium and high-power nuclear physics.

-- A nuclear data processing center has been established.

Chinese physicists suggested at the congress that China should pay more attention to nuclear power generation.

Further on Accelerators

OW110054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0732 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- It was learned from the fifth national nuclear physics conference that the scientific research departments, the departments of higher education and the industrial departments in various parts of China have joined efforts to build charged particle accelerators. The current situation is quite gratifying. Now there are 18 accelerators of all types under construction or just completed. China now has the largest number of accelerators since the founding of the nation. All these accelerators are designed and built by Chinese engineers and technicians.

Among these accelerators, some of the large and medium-sized ones have been built for the first time in China, including a separated fan-shaped heavy-ion accelerator, a tandem electrostatic accelerator and a proton linear accelerator. The pulse output of the electron beam pulse accelerator completed this year is the largest among this type of accelerators made in China. Its output is also considered quite large when compared with similar accelerators made by other countries in the world.

Scientists have excitedly pointed out that this is a remarkable achievement scored under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. It shows that China has added new basic equipment for the study of atomic and nuclear science and that China has entered a new stage of development for the study and application of atomic and nuclear science.

In an accelerator, a charged particle will build up energy and become accelerated and controlled. The beams of accelerated particles are used to bombard an atomic nucleus, atom, molecule, quartz or living cell to bring about changes of the atomic nuclei in order to study their structure and the inherent law governing their movement. The bright light emitted by some accelerators is used extensively in the study of physics. The highly accelerated particle beams or the radioactive isotopes produced by an accelerator can be used with a control device to conduct structure and composition analysis, to measure time, positions and the characteristics in the change of materials, to preserve food and to diagnose diseases and treat patients.

The national nuclear physics conference was held between 3 and 9 November in Chengdu.

ZHEJIANG SITE FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATION

HK120530 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] China's first nuclear power station will be built at Qinshan in Haiyan County, Zhejiang Province, near the centre of eastern China's power supply network. Preparations will begin soon for construction.

The power station will have a capacity of 300 megawatts and will be designed and equipped by China. The design is nearing its final stage and the equipment will go into production soon, ECONOMIC INFORMATION reports.

The construction site, Qinshan, is situated New Hangzhou Bay, about 200 kilometres from Shanghai, in an area with suitable topographical conditions, water supply, and communications.

Supported by a rich supply of uranium and an established nuclear fuel industry, China's nuclear power industry will play an important part in the national energy programme.

Eastern China is considered the most favourable area for China's first nuclear power project. Although it is a major agricultural and industrial area, it has fewer natural energy resources.

According to present estimates, 60 per cent of China's coal deposits are located in the north, while 70 per cent of its hydro-power resources are located in the southwest.

Jiang Shengjie, vice-president of China's Nuclear Scientist Society, told a meeting of China's Association of Science and Technology that China can supply enough fuel for a nuclear power station of 15,000 megawatts for a period of 30 years.

SCIENCE FORUM DISCUSSES ZHAO CONGRESS REPORT

HK120854 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Scientific Workers and Management Cadres in Science and Technology Meet in Beijing To Exchange Views on Zhao Ziyang's Report"]

[Text] To exchange views on studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report, the Chinese Scientific and Technological Promotion and Development Center, scientific department of GUANGMING RIBAO and scientific and educational department of this newspaper invited natural science workers, social science workers and management cadres in science and technology in Beijing to attend a forum held on 9 November.

All participating comrades maintained: The 12th CPC Congress has put forward the strategic goal of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. To attain this objective, we should first strive to promote the progress of science and technology. Scientific and technical work should be geared to the needs of the economy and production. To bring the role of science and technology into full play, we cannot but carry out a series of reforms. They suggested ways and means for reforming the economic system, scientific research system, personnel management system, reward system, price policy and so forth.

As the forum comrades from the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that they would visit ministries and commissions concerned under the State Council, universities, colleges, factories and enterprises to solicit opinions and to ask for criticism in order to improve scientific research work. Comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences maintained that they would cooperate with natural science workers to explore jointly problems in science, technology and economy. Those who spoke at the forum included Wu Mingyu, Qian Shanqiang, Huang Shiqi, Yang Zhengming, Wu Chengwen, Luo Dongmiao, Gu Yijian, Zhang Zezheng, Chen Shuxun, Qu Yangqing, Zhang Guowei, Sun Shu, Mei Fangquan, Li Shiying, Zhang Guangdou, Li Zezhong, He Guangqian, Gao Qingshi, Yuan Zhongyu, Zhang Pan, Cheng Qingguo and others. Other participating comrades made written statements. (This newspaper will publish their speeches in succession.)

SCIENCE ACADEMY URGES STUDY OF ZHAO SCIENCE TALK

0W111155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently issued a circular, pointing out: Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech at the national science and technology awards meeting profoundly expounded the relationship between science and technology and economic construction and put forward the guiding ideology for scientific and technological work and the tasks of scientific and technological workers. The speech is of great significance for achieving the strategic goals and carrying out the tasks set by the 12th party congress and for guiding the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences from now on. All units and departments of the academy must organize the vast numbers of scientific and technical personnel, cadres and the masses to study conscientiously the speech, discuss how to implement the principle that scientific and technological work should be geared to economic construction and strive to create a new situation in the work of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In the past few days, the academy's leading party group first organized the leading cadres of various offices to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's speech. Many cadres discussed how to implement the guidelines of the speech in the work of the academy, while studying the speech. Vice President Qian Sanqiang said: Premier Zhao in his speech put forward very clear-cut and serious expectations and demands on the country's economic front and especially on the scientific and technological front. The Chinese Academy of Sciences must live up to the expectations of the party and the state.

He said: In the late 1950's and early 1960's the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in coordination with other units concerned, engaged themselves in developing the "two bombs" (atom bomb and hydrogen bomb). Only some 20 research institutes of the academy were then able to take part in the work. Our foundation at that time was a far cry from what it is now. However, we had a slogan at that time: "Let our tasks lead our studies." In the end, the "two bombs" were developed, and the academy made great advances in research work. Now our scientific and technological foundation is better than it was that time. We can muster most of our scientific and technological manpower and should make greater contributions to national economic development.

The responsible persons of various offices and departments expressed many good opinions in light of the actual conditions in their units. Some comrades suggested that the Chinese Academy of Sciences select subjects of study aimed at increasing economic results, and that some necessary readjustments be made on items of basic research which show little promise or significance.

BA YI SAYS BUILDING NUCLEAR SUBMARINES UNWISE

OW111401 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Since the decision to build six nuclear submarines was made, more and more people in the Military Commission, the General Staff Headquarters and the General Logistics Department have realized that the building of the already obsolete nuclear submarines is an unwise move. At the same time, Comrade Geng Biao, minister of national defense, was seriously criticized for opposing this plan. This criticism was unfair.

China must pay about 10 billion yuan for the submarines. On one hand, we have curtailed general military expenditures and reduced the number of army commanders and fighters, while on the other hand we appropriate large amounts of money to build nuclear submarines that are already obsolete. This runs counter to the party's policy of introducing the most advanced experience from abroad and making the best use of our funds. At present, science and technology, military science and technology in particular, are advancing by leaps and bounds. Even if we completed the six nuclear submarines at the end of the 1980's, other nations would be way ahead of us in this field.

France now has six nuclear submarines. Each submarine can launch 16 guided missiles equipped with multiple nuclear warheads. U.S. and Soviet technology in building nuclear submarines is several times better than French technology. Each of the 6 nuclear submarines which we expect to complete by the end of the 1980's can only launch 12 rockets with a single warhead. They cannot cruise underwater in the Arctic Ocean without being detected by the other side. Thus, these submarines cannot serve as a deterrent force against any of the powerful nations.

Comrade Geng Biao was correct in saying: The U.S. strategy is to fight on other nations' territories and commit aggression against other countries. Therefore, it has built a large number of nuclear submarines that can cruise in all the oceans in the world. It also has ample financial and material resources to back up its strategy. Our army's main strategy is to strengthen our defense on land. To achieve this goal, we, first of all, need regular troops equipped with the most advanced weapons. However, as compared with the advanced countries in the world, our army's weapons and equipment are still of the level of those in the 1950's. To spend 10 billion yuan on 6 nuclear submarines while paying little attention to arming our regular troops will seriously affect the timely fulfillment of our goal of modernizing our national defense.

NATIONAL COMMERCE CONFERENCE ENDS 10 NOV

OW111129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national commercial work conference, which ended today in Beijing, decided to implement conscientiously the guidelines of the 12th party congress, further eliminate "left" influences, adopt flexible policies, reform the commercial system and create a new situation in commercial work.

The conference, which began on 20 October, discussed the situation in commercial work and concluded that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, urban and rural markets have been brisk, prosperous and stable, and commercial readjustment and reform have begun to produce results. However, there are still many problems in commercial work, mainly in that the leadership of commercial departments has not completely rid itself of erroneous "left" ideas and cannot meet the requirements of the new situation.

The conference suggested that the basic task of commerical work in the new period be to "promote commodity production, expand commodity circulation, bring about economic prosperity in urban and rural areas and serve the people's growing material and cultural needs and socialist modernization."

After discussion, the conference decided to adopt further flexible policies and enliven the field of circulation while upholding the leading role of the planned economy and effectively fulfilling state purchase quotas. The concrete measures are as follows:

- Adopt a flexible policy on the purchase and marketing of agricultural and sideline products. The policy on state purchases of major agricultural and sideline products should be followed. However, the items purchased by the state should be gradually reduced. Agricultural and sidelines products from the first 2 categories purchased by the state will be reduced from 46 to 22 items. Circulation should be enlivened for agricultural and sideline products of the third category and those of the first two categories should be marketed after fulfilling state purchase quotas. Purchasing and selling at negotiated prices should be actively developed, and negotiated prices allowed to rise or fall.
- Readjust the policy on the purchase and marketing of industrial products. The difference between wholesale and retail prices of some commodities should be suitably expanded -- beginning with small commodities -- and retail outlets at the grassroots level are encouraged to expand retail business. Measures should be taken for purchases of durable consumer goods with the goods delivered first and payments made in installments.
- Boldly develop collectively and individually operated commerce and catering and service trades, and rationally readjust the proportion of state-operated commerce in social commerce.

The conference also discussed reforming the commerical system and consolidating commercial enterprises, and decided to accelerate the reform of grassroots supply and marketing cooperatives in rural areas and to reform wholesale and retail enterprises, earnestly carry out the consolidation of enterprises and pay attention to the ideological and organizational building of the ranks of commerical workers.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON SHOUDU IRON, STEEL COMPANY

OW120822 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Article by XINHUA Commentator: "Be Masters in Our Own House, Open Up a Path and Forge Ahead — Important Revelations from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's Experience" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- Not long ago, RENMIN RIBAO and dozens of other papers throughout the country published a report broadcast by this news agency concerning the experiences gained by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. The report, entitled "The System of Economic Responsibilities in Industry Is a New Path for an Enterprise To Improve Its Economic Results Through Relying on the Masses," is good teaching material. By means of the creative practices of the iron and steel company's 70,000 or so staff and workers, the report has vividly explained an extremely important Marxist principle: "A living, creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves." This means that as long as we bring into full play the masses' enthusiasm to be masters in their own house, a new situation certainly can be created in all fields of socialist modernization.

"Whether an enterprise can be run successfully lies mainly in whether each and every staff member and worker can be aroused to be the master in his own house." This is an important experience gained by the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in adopting the system of economic responsibilities. The reason why the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has been able to achieve prominent results in increasing its economic results by a great margin since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is because it has been given the power of decision and has adopted the economic responsibility system.

As a result, it was able to eliminate the previous egalitarian and irrational economic administrative system that had exercised excessive control over the enterprise, thus motivating the broad masses of staff members and workers to improve production and administration and to work as the real masters in their own house. This clearly demonstrates that the economic responsibility system really is a new path to increase economic results through relying on the masses.

The reason that the Shoudou Iron and Steel Company has been able to greatly arouse the staff members' and workers' sense of responsibility of being the masters of their own house through adopting the economic responsibility system lies in the fact that the company has divided its economic responsibilities, authority and benefits at all levels and granted them to each post and individual. Consequently each staff member and each worker in the company is held responsible for certain clearly defined and assessable responsibilities and, as a result of defining authority and benefits in accordance with responsibilities, the tens of thousands of posts and each link in the company are closely integrated with all responsibilities, authority and benefits. Thus, the company has turned its economic responsibilities toward the state as well as its administration and coordinated operations into specific requirements for each and every staff member and worker and turned over the expanded authority from the state to the company's staff and workers; on the other hand, the performance of each and every staff member and worker is directly linked to his material benefits. Such a practice of combining responsibilities, authority and benefits has correctly reflected and handled the relationship among the state, the enterprise and individuals and helped the staff and the workers understand from their work that only when our country has become prosperous and strong can the livelihood of the people, including the staff and the workers themselves, gradually be improved; and that only by working diligently can they create a happy new life for themselves. When each individual's future, the company's destiny and the country's hope have been closely integrated, being the masters of our own house will no longer be an empty phrase. Because of its driving force and pressure as well as the authority it represents, it has become an actual motive of all staff members and workers. Now a new order has appeared in the company: Everybody is performing his duty to the best of his ability, sharing all heavy burdens, acting as a "finance minister," striving to increase the economic results and putting his heart and soul into the nation's socialist modernization.

A socialist enterprise is fundamentally different from a capitalist enterprise because the administration of the former relies on all the staff and workers. However, this issue has not been properly resolved and the superiority of the socialist system has not been brought into full play for a long time in our actual work. We cannot possibly turn the feasibility of relying on the masses to run an enterprise into a reality simply by having a good desire. We must also explore and create a specific administrative system and methods that can bring the masses' enthusiasm into full play. The Shoudou Iron and Steel Company's way of doing things is valuable because it has opened up a new path of increasing the economic results by relying on the masses. This is a successful creation of the company in implementing the party's mass line under the new historical conditions. This experience has important revelations not only for the industrial enterprises, but also for other departments.

People are the most active factor in production. The 1 billion people have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism and creative initiative. In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "It would be impossible for the cause of socialist construction to forge ahead without the soaring labor enthusiasm of the masses in their hundreds of millions, without the initiative of thousands of production units and without the hard work of various localities and departments. To yield the best results, all our economic work, principles, policies, plans and measures must be based on overall arrangement, on taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, and on fully arousing and scientifically organizing the initiative of the central authorities, localities, departments, enterprises and the working people.

"This is the most important way to bring about an all-round upsurge in the socialist economy." We believe that, as long as various enterprises and departments in our country follow the example of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, fully arouse each staff member and worker to be the master of his own house, go all out to build a stronger and more prosperous country, open up a new path and forge ahead, then they can surmount any difficulty and the grand objective of our country's socialist modernization certainly will be realized.

RENMIN RIBAO ON COAL MINISTRY'S EDUCATION WORK

HK120345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Ministry of Coal Industry Takes Effective Measures To Develop Education as a Strategic Priority in Economic Development"]

[Text] The Ministry of Coal Industry has adopted a series of measures to develop the cause of education as a basic link in developing coal production.

The party organization in the Ministry of Coal Industry considers education to be very important. Educational work conditions the development of the coal industry. To seek growth and change in the coal industry, we must start with fundamentals. In recent years, the chief leading comrades of the Ministry of Coal Industry have called annual party meetings especially to listen to briefings on educational work and stress the need to handle several major issues well in doing educational work. Moreover, other members of the ministry's party group have often gone to the coal mining colleges and schools to do inspection and guidance work, and help solve certain concrete problems.

The Ministry of Coal Industry has taken effective measures to promote education, achieving definite results.

1. Since 1980, the ministry has allocated a total of 153.7 million yuan for education and has built school premises covering more than 75,000 square meters. Meanwhile, some teaching instruments, equipment and reference books have been replaced.

2. The ministry's party group has invited some professors from institutes of higher learning to join its advisory group and technical inquiry committee. It has also been decided to establish an advisory committee on higher education in coal mining. For several years, coal mining colleges and schools, especially institutes of further education, have generally provided refresher courses in fundamental theory for a number of teachers in a planned and organized manner. They have also introduced forums on special themes, or research classes, to help teachers understand and master the latest scientific and technical achievements in the coal industry and relevant subjects. Meanwhile, priority is given to strengthening the training and raising the standard of backbone middle-aged teachers and pace setters in certain subjects. To this end, three foreign language training classes are now being conducted.

3. Leading groups in colleges and schools have been reorganized. An experiment was first conducted at the China coal mining college. Experiments have also been conducted at other colleges and schools in a systematic manner. It is expected that by the end of this year, two-thirds of the experiments should be completed. Efforts will be made to have all experiments completed before the first half of next year.

4. The establishment of the Beijing coal mining administrative cadres' college has been approved by the State Council. Middle-aged and young cadres' special training classes have been established at four universities and three secondary technical schools. The Ministry of Coal Industry has also sponsored the efforts of several coal-producing provinces to set up coal mining cadres schools. Now, the national coal mining system has about 53 cadre training schools. Many major coal mining bureaus have established educational or training centers.

5. The leadership of the ministry has decided that every coal mining institute of higher learning be allowed to select two coal mining bureaus with which to form a triangular base sharing the common task of training technical personnel. The China coal mining college and the Xuzhou coal mining bureau have reached an initial agreement on the problem of cooperation between school and mining enterprises. Other colleges and schools are energetically making appropriate arrangements.

6. An agreement for the joint operation of schools has been signed with two universities. Negotiations are under way with several universities on joint educational programs. Through this channel, the ministry is prepared to have an additional 3,000 students admitted. Personnel needed in coal mining, civil engineering and other fields will be trained.

Praised in Commentary

HK120315 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 1

["Short commentary": "In Praise of Ministry of Coal Industry for Developing Education"]

[Text] How should economic work departments develop education? The methods adopted by the Ministry of Coal Industry provide enlightenment.

1. Guiding ideology is clearcut. There are two main rules. First, to develop production, education must be taken as the fundamental factor. Second, the development of education is not only the business of the educational department but also a strategic task of coal department. Such a way of thinking on the part of the Ministry of Coal Industry is the very embodiment of the guiding idea of taking education and science as strategic priorities in future economic development put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress.

2. The Ministry of Coal Industry pays attention to education while other members of the party organization of the ministry also concern themselves with education. This rule is of utmost importance. At present, the erroneous idea of underrating education is still quite widespread in society. If the chief leading comrades do not regard the development of education as their own duty or get personally involved, it is impossible to place education in the position as one of the strategic priorities.

3. Effective measures are taken to create a new situation in educational work as quickly as possible. The Ministry of Coal Industry has performed well, achieving remarkable results in such fields as increasing investment in education, accelerating the building of schools, carrying out the policy toward intellectuals on a solid basis, following various patterns for the development of education, and so forth. The Ministry of Coal Industry is thus unlike some other departments and areas which preach more than they act and do no more than indulge in empty talk.

In the light of conditions in the Ministry of Coal Industry, it is entirely possible to arouse forces in various fields to accelerate the development of the educational enterprise. We are confident that after the 12th CPC National Congress more departments and areas can really pay close attention to education as a strategic priority.

BEIJING MEETING STRESSES ENERGY CONSERVATION

OW101342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- Energy experts met in Beijing on November 1 and 2 to discuss energy development and conservation in China, according to the China Association for Science and Technology.

They expressed overall satisfaction with development but were critical of the present status of energy conservation.

Delegates said that effective technology has not been widely applied and that many enterprises lacked energy conservation methods.

The experts on energy urged enterprises to coordinate work in the conservation field, apply new energy-saving technology and study energy management. They put forward a number of proposals on production, conservation, utilization and management of energy.

Chongqing, Sichuan Province's largest industrial city, has organized a number of energy conservation service teams to introduce new technology, products and materials to energy-gobbling enterprises and help them train technical personnel.

Team members come from universities and colleges, design institutes and energy production and supply departments.

To date, the teams have provided 3,500 automatic switch-off devices for two-thirds of the electric welding machines in the city, this will save an estimated 10 million kWh of electricity a year.

A steel mill in the city renovated its gas furnace with preheating and heat insulation devices and other devices provided by the service teams. Gas consumption for each ton of steel dropped from 220 cubic meters to 80 cubic meters.

In Zhejiang Province, coal consumption per 100 million yuan of output value went from 29,600 tons in 1981 to 24,900 tons this year, according to the provincial energy conservation office.

The office reported that the province saved over one million tons of standard coal in 1980 and 1981. In the first nine months this year, total industrial output value registered an 8.2 per cent increase over the same 1981 period whereas the supply of energy only rose 3 per cent.

Beginning in 1980, Zhejiang imposed strict energy quotas on enterprises, with rewards given for underconsumption and penalties for overconsumption.

Other measures included restricting development of energy-consuming products, recycling cinders and encouraging use of low-caloric coal, gangue and stone coal.

3-YEAR RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PLAN WORKED OUT

OW101344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- In the next three years China plans to build 1,700 kilometers of single railway tracks and 1,500 kilometers of double tracks, and to electrify 2,000 kilometers of existing railway lines, according to a three-year development program worked out by the Ministry of Railways.

In addition, seven switching yards are scheduled to be completed in whole or in part and three large passenger stations built at Shanghai, Shenyang and Shijiazhuang.

The volume of freight transport will reach 1.2 billion tons and that of passenger transport will come to 1.1 billion by 1985.

Most of the new railway projects will be in north China, southwest China and east China, aimed at raising the capacity of transporting coal from Shanxi Province, coal and phosphate ore from Yunnan and Guizhou and relieving the pressure in the coastal areas, the ministry said.

Minister Chen Puru said that this represents only the groundwork for reaching the goal of raising the present freight and passenger transport volume by 40 percent by 1990 and of faster development thereafter.

China's present railway lines total 50,000 kilometers in length, mostly built over the past thirty-three years. By 1981, the annual volume of passenger transport was 942 million people and the volume of freight was 1,048 billion tons.

The present railway network, the ministry said, still can not meet the requirements of the rapidly developing national economy. Every year nearly 10 million more tons of coal in Shanxi Province still needs to be hauled out to energy-short areas.

"What we need are redoubled efforts on the part of the 2.7 million railway workers to accelerate the modernization of rail transport," the minister said.

The pressing tasks are the technical transformation of the coal hauling railways and the electric and internal-combustion locomotives for heavier loads. In addition, great efforts will have to be made to build new lines, boost the manufacturing capacity of rail transport facilities and train a great number of competent personnel for a vigorous development of China's railways, the ministry said.

OFFICIAL ON MODERNIZING ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

OW101340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- China needs to establish a system of economic laws that is applicable to its domestic requirements conditions, according to Gu Ming, leader of the economic legislation research center of the State Council.

Gu Ming, who is also deputy director of the legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that in the past three years China has enacted more than 260 economic laws and regulations, promulgated either by the National People's Congress and the State Council or directly by the departments or commissions under the State Council.

Gu Ming said that China continues to follow the economic development policy of opening to the outside world, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. In this connection, the formulation of some new laws and regulations related to foreign countries is underway in addition to the laws and regulations already enacted. These new laws and regulations already enacted. These new laws and regulations include the law of foreign independent enterprises in China, regulations governing importing technologies, regulations for China's investment in foreign countries and regulations concerning awarding investment by overseas Chinese.

He said approximately 200 more economic laws or regulations are in the process of formulation. These mainly concern aspects including ownership, land and resources, economic planning and management, finance, taxes, construction projects, labor, social welfare and insurance.

The laws and regulations, Gu Ming said, are rooted in China's present economic conditions: that is, a planned economy supplemented by marketing adjustment. These statutes take into consideration the current, evolving economic situation that state economy leads collective and individual economies and various ways of management and distribution channels are utilized.

While learning from foreign countries' experience in economic legislation, he added, it is more important that economic laws and regulations suit China's own conditions.

The official said, the fundamental principle guiding China's urban development -- "controlling the scale of big cities, rational development of medium-sized cities and active development of small cities and towns" -- conforms to the conditions of a populous agricultural country like China. Such a mode of urban development is calculated to raise the living standards of the peasants and narrow the gap between the city and the countryside.

Noticeable results have been achieved in a number of laws and regulations, Gu Ming said. Since the issuance of regulations regarding development of individual enterprises, the number of people who have found their jobs in such enterprises increased from 180,000 in 1976 to 1.04 million by the end of last year.

The enforcement of environmental protection laws has also had a positive impact on the protection and control of environmental pollution. Nearly all the 19 construction projects in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, completed in 1981 had environmental protection equipment.

The economic contract code has helped strengthen the management of contracts and raised the contract fulfillment rate.

Gu Ming noted that economic judicial work has also improved along with the evolution of economic legislation. So far, economic divisions have been set up at the Supreme People's Court, Higher People's Court and Intermediate People's Courts. To settle economic conflicts in railway communications, a higher railway court and more than 80 intermediate and basic people's courts were established.

In conclusion, Gu Ming called for improved training of cadres on economic laws and other laws and for the upgrading the research in economic laws.

CRIME RATE DECLINE ATTRIBUTED TO POLICY

OW101215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Criminal cases in the first nine months of the year dropped by 15.7 percent as compared with the same period of last year, according to the Ministry of Public Security.

An official of the ministry told XINHUA that the nation's criminal cases in 1979, 1980 and 1981 averaged 750,000, with a crime rate of 7.5 per 10,000 people. The majority of the cases were minor criminal cases. Major criminal cases including murder, robbery, rape, arson accounted for only 6 percent or 50,000 of the total, the official said.

According to available reports from relevant countries, there were more than 13.3 million criminal cases in the United States in 1980 with a crime rate of 590 per 10,000 people. The crime rate in West Germany in 1980 was 620 per 10,000 people and the rate in Japan which was usually considered as comparatively low in the world was 120 per 10,000 people in 1979.

The official said that the fundamental reason for the drop in the crime rate is the policy of the past years to mobilize the whole party and the whole social forces and social circles to maintain order in their localities.

Under the policy, the official said, two major steps have been employed:

-- Schools, factories, neighborhood committees and families educate erring youth and juvenile delinquents in their respective units. In many places groups composed of teachers, parents, activists in maintaining social order and police were established for youth education.

Such groups were set up in Hebei, Liaoning, Shandong, Sichuan and Jilin Provinces since 1981. In Tianjin, education groups helped offenders to find jobs or continue their studies after they mended their ways.

— A social order responsibility system in factories, mines, enterprises and production brigades in the countryside has been introduced along with the production responsibility system. The system includes provisions giving awards or fining for losses caused in accordance with respective local social order conditions.

Another factor in improving social order, the official said, is the policy of combining police work with mass line.

The official said the rate for solving serious criminal cases has been above 85 percent for several years. In the first nine months of this year, people caught and sent to the police stations offenders and suspects in more than 50,000 cases, he said.

CHEN PIXIAN VISITS HOSPITALIZED POLICEWOMAN

OW061413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1549 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, visited Zhou Yi, a policewoman and a model party member who risked her life in saving a child, at the Beijing Hospital on the afternoon of 5 November. He praised her as a responsible policewoman and a good youth and party member.

Standing by the side of her sickbed, Comrade Chen Pixian warmly held Zhou Yi's hands. He expressed his deep regards for her and inquired about her illness and other matters. He said: "We are moved by your brave deed. We, who are serving the people, must learn from your spirit of dedication." Before departure, he told Zhou Yi to listen to the doctor and wished her a speedy recovery so that she can make more contributions to the people in the future.

Zhou Yi and her relatives thanked the central leading comrade for showing concern for her.

In the past few days, responsible comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the All-China Women's Federation, the CYL Central Committee, the PLA General Staff Department and the PLA General Political Department Comrade Duan Junyi, Jiao Ruoyu, Liu Daosheng, Wang Wentong, Zou Entong, Gao Zhanxiang, Chi Haotian and Yan Jinsheng also visited Zhou Yi at the hospital.

XI XIANGQIAN RECEIVES SISTER OF PLA MARTYR

OW071447 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Nov 82

[From the "Review of the Beijing Press"]

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO: On the afternoon of 5 November, Xu Xiangqian, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, cordially received (Yuan Shulan), a new fighter and sister of martyr (Yuan Mandun), and wrote an inscription for her to encourage her to become a brave fighter for the ideals of communism.

Last 24 February, Comrade (Yuan Mandun), a fighter of the 1st Company of a PLA unit under the Beijing Garrison District, sacrificed himself in rescuing the two workers from drowning. After his death, his younger sister (Yuan Shulan), with the support of their parents, volunteered to take up her brother's weapon to stand guard for the motherland and the people. Her application was approved by the leading organ of the PLA units in this year's conscription. On 4 November, she reported to duty at the unit to which her brother had belonged.

In receiving (Yuan Shulan) in his residence, Comrade Xu Xiangqian joyfully told her: Thousands of revolutionary martyrs sacrificed their lives for the cause of communism. Their spirit will live forever. We the living ones must not forget them. Man lives to perform good service for the people and to do his best for the revolution. Your brother sacrificed himself to save others and thus performed good service for the people. His life radiated with communist ideology. You should learn from him. You should become a good fighter like your brother and do your part for building our army and for achieving our country's four modernizations.

RENOVATION OF GENGHIS KHAN MAUSOLEUM COMPLETED

OW111021 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Hohhot, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Renovation of the mausoleum of Genghis Khan (1162-1227), strategist, statesmen and unifier of the Mongols, has been completed in southwestern Inner Mongolia and listed for national protection by the State Council.

A five-meter high statute of Genghis Khan, whose Mongolian name was Temujin and whose descendants founded the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), adorns the main of three domed palatial halls. A mural in a passageway depicts major episodes in his life.

Archeologists believe Genghis Khan was secretly buried according to the customs of the Mongolian nationality. However, to offer sacrifices, his descendants built eight white yurts, low Mongolian tents, which were placed in the Ih Ju League in the region's southwest in the mid-sixteenth century during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The mausoleum was built in the league in 1956. Four yurts draped with golden silk and satin are housed in a hall. Inside the yurts are coffins in honor of Genghis Khan, his wife and relatives.

TEXT OF FENG HONGZHI LETTER TO CHIANG CHING-KUO

HK091144 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0231 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- New York's MEIZHOU HUAQIAO RIBAO carried on 2 November a letter from Feng Hongzhi, son of Gen Feng Yuxiang, to Chiang Ching-kuo. The text of it follows:

Dear Ching-kuo: Owing to the vast expanse of sea and sky, I have not heard from you for a long time. Recently it has been said that you have not been getting on very well over the past year or so with regard to your administration and your health. Being an old family friend, I am deeply worried by this! I often recall those days when we studied together in the Soviet Union with our brothers and sisters and the days when I studied in Germany with your younger brother Wei-kuo. They seem to have happened only yesterday. At that time we all had the determination to study for our motherland. Thirty years ago an earth-shaking historic change took place on China's mainland. You then went with your respected father, Chiang Kai-shek, to Taiwan. As a result, our motherland was divided. Accordingly, our long-cherished high aspirations for the country and the nation were not realized. Instead, they were damaged. I have been working hard for many years since I came to live in the United States but have made a very small contribution. I cannot but feel regret for this whenever I think of my old friends.

This year, on the occasion of the 100th birthday of my father, Huanzhang (note: Feng Huanzhang was an alias for Feng Yuxiang), the Chinese Government and people from various circles held a grand ceremony to commemorate his contribution to the country and the nation, which he made through his life of exhausting labor. I also returned to China from abroad to cherish the memory of my father's meritorious deeds with my brothers and sisters. Being generously treated by the Chinese Government, I was able to join the memorial ceremony held before my father's tomb at Taishan with people from various circles and to fulfill my filial piety and duty. I also took this opportunity to take a glance at the magnificent scenery of our motherland. Our compatriots throughout the country are now advancing bravely like galloping horses and rushing clouds in the construction of socialist modernization. I am greatly inspired by the prosperity and good situation in various fields and am full of confidence in the rejuvenation of China. All descendants of the Chinese nation should be glad and feel proud of this. In past years, in order to realize Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary ideals and thoroughly implement the three principles of the people, your respected father, Kai-shek and my father, Huanzhang, acted hand in hand, like brothers with the shared aspiration of seeking the country's well-being and they fought against common enemies. Kai-shek took the following oaths: "The sea may run dry and the rocks may crumble and I may also die for my belief, but I will always share good and bad with my comrades and never give a thought to my personal safety." My father also made the following pledges: "The true essence of alliance is to realize our principles. For this I will persevere to the end even if my body is cut into 10,000 pieces." If the cooperation had continued in this way, the country and the nation would have benefited more from it. Unfortunately the conceited highest authorities meant to conquer the whole country. Thus, our fathers had to separate halfway and fell out with each other. The KMT-CPC cooperation established by Dr Sun Yat-sen was damaged, and the vitality of our country, which had been plunged into war for many successive years, was seriously drained. At that time, the enemy was glad and the people were sad. The Japanese militarists took this opportunity to invade our country, thus putting our country and nation onto the verge of destruction. Then our fellow countrymen and some wise people appealed to all parties to abandon previous hostilities for the sake of the country, and a good situation was created in the war of resistance against Japan by all the people. My father spared no effort in fighting the enemy. He fought bravely on the battlefields in the central plains, helping his chief commander save the nation. The people throughout the country, with everything ready for war, fought heroically in the bloody battles.

Their spirit would even have made heaven and the gods tremble. The Chinese people were finally victorious after 8 years of fighting. Originally, the people were to have been united to recuperate and China was to have been reconstructed and invigorated again. However, the highest authorities were infatuated with hegemony and military force. The second KMT-CPC cooperation was damaged and the country was again plunged into war and disaster. This was why my father had to leave China for a strange foreign country and why the people throughout China had to endure hardships and wage another struggle for a righteous cause.

Finally New China was founded. You went with your father to Taiwan and continued to use the old name of the republic in the Taiwan and Penghu areas. Thus, China was once again divided rather than united. More than 30 years have quickly passed since then. The people throughout China earnestly and eagerly hope that China will be reunified. At about this time last year, Chairman Ye Jianying issued a nine-point policy for the reunification of China. This policy represents a righteous cause. It is fair and reasonable and enjoys support from the people throughout the country. So far as I have seen and heard, most overseas Chinese are eagerly expecting the realization of this policy. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people. I believed that you loved your country so deeply and were so foresighted and wise that you would certainly act in conformity with the people's desires and the trend of the times and would lead your men back to the embrace of the motherland so that the great cause of the reunification of China could be completed. Unexpectedly, you still persisted in preserving the division of China under the pretext of "reunifying China under the three principles of the people." After Dr Sun Yat-sen's death, for more than 20 years your father commanded the armed forces and claimed to be the central power of the whole country. It was not a short period of time, but how was the true essence of the three principles of the people implemented then? Moreover, in the more than 30 years since you and your father have been confined within Taiwan, how many facilities have been established there which are in conformity with the theory and practice of the three principles of the people? This time when I returned to China, I saw with my own eyes the progress of both the spiritual and the material construction on the mainland. Not only have the three principles of the people and the ideals advocated and assiduously sought for by Dr Sun Yat-sen throughout his life been realized, they have even been greatly surpassed. If Dr Sun Yat-sen were still alive today, he would certainly feel pleased with these realities, rather than merely the blueprint he made half a century ago for building the country. Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking has been developed with the passing time. It will continue to be respected by our descendants. However, even to this day, you still refuse to hold peaceful talks. Thus, people cannot but blame you for perpetuating the long-term division of the motherland under the pretext of the three principles of the people. Time and tide wait for no man. We are all old. If you can put an end to the troubles started by our forefathers, you will prove yourself a good son to our ancestors and will be praised by our descendants. You must be responsible to the country, to the nation and to history. A prompt decision will decide the path to be followed. Both positive contributions and crimes go down in history for hundreds of years. You are a wise man and should choose between these two yourself. It is autumn now, and I hope you are taking good care of yourself.

With best regards,

Yours in brotherhood,

Feng Hongzhi

29 October 1982

TAIPEI SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

OW111415 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In answering questions raised by reporters about the death of Russian leader Brezhnev, Liu Ta-jen, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: Before his death, Russian chieftain Brezhnev wantonly engaged in infiltration and subversive activities and carried out aggression and expansion abroad in an attempt to communize the world and to enslave all mankind. He was the biggest dictator of the communist bloc. The Soviet Union will in no way alter its objective of communizing the world, no matter who succeeds Brezhnev as Russian chieftain.

U.S. MAGAZINE STORY ON TAIWAN TROUBLES REBUTTED

OW101030 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] One of the American news magazines recently had a cover story on the Republic of China. It was entitled "Troubled Taiwan" and made interesting reading except that Taiwan is in [words indistinct] trouble. This is not to say that free China has no troubles. It has plenty of them in company with every country in the world. With unemployment of over 10 percent, the United States certainly has troubles. So do Japan and West Germany. Taiwan's unemployment is still under 3 percent, which could be the lowest figure in the world. The economy is not growing as fast as formerly, but neither is anyone else's.

The troubles singled out by the magazine are mainly in the field of international politics. Taiwan is depicted as isolated and alone and in danger of losing its best friend, the United States of America. Maybe that is the way it looks to a visiting reporter, but not to the people of the Republic of China. Consider, for example, the statement that free China has diplomatic relations with only 23 countries, most of them military dictatorships in Latin America. To begin with, those 23 countries include South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa, all of considerable importance.

More important than that, the Republic of China's foreign relations have shown that internationalism is a good deal more than formal diplomacy. You do not have to exchange embassies in order to have close ties. In point of actual count, free China has relations with nearly all of the free countries and certainly with all of the important ones. These relationships involve trade worth more than U.S. \$40 billion a year. Social and cultural exchanges are also involved. The United States, Japan and the major European countries have offices in Taipei, and the Republic of China has offices in their capitals. These are not called embassies. There are not ambassadors and consuls, but the work done is about the same. The friendships are just as important.

In the case of the United States, the relationship is established under the Taiwan Relations Act and is entirely formalized as an agreement to establish diplomatic relations. Although the Taiwan Relations Act is not a military pact, it includes aspects bearing on defense of the people of Taiwan. The TRA pledges, for example, that the United States should supply Taiwan with defensive arms sufficient to hold off any aggressor. It also says that aggression against the island would be regarded as a breach of peace in Asia and the Pacific. The president of the United States could order American troops into action under the TRA, or the Congress could declare war. Free China hopes that these things do not happen, but the Chinese Communists know that they are possibilities.

Much has recently been made of the August 17 communique between the United States and Red China. This said that the United States would reduce arms sales to the Republic of China provided the Chinese Communists show peaceful intentions toward Taiwan. That is the catchword of course -- peaceful intentions.

Red China has not held out a genuine hand of peace to free China and is not likely to do so. In any event, the Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the United States passed by the Congress and signed by the president, whereas the communique is a policy declaration of the president. The TRA [words indistinct] under the communique is binding only to the point that the TRA is adhered to. So when the news magazine says that the communique is one of Taiwan's troubles, that is not quite true. The communique was an effort of the Reagan administration to appease the Chinese Communists, who would like to cut off the Republic of China from its sources of defense weapons. The Peking regime is now beginning to find this out and is making a lot of noise, but it will not do them any good because the Taiwan Relations Act still governs relations between the United States and the Republic of China.

Free China has troubles, yes. But they are neither fatal nor even so serious as some of those afflicting its neighbors. It has, for example, a united people, and that is a good deal more than Red China can say.

PACT SIGNED WITH KENTUCKY TO PROMOTE TRADE

0W111431 Taipei CNA in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 11 (CNA) -- The China External Trade Development Council and the State of Kentucky of the United States Thursday signed an agreement to strengthen mutual cooperation in trade. CETDC Secretary-General Mu Kuank-hsiung and Governor John Y. Brown of Kentucky inked the document at a ceremony at the Grand Hotel.

Contents of the agreement:

To exchange trade and market information and provide materials about the two countries' products and trade of fairs to their own respective traders.

To inform each other about international trade exhibitions to be held and to extend assistance to visitors from the other sides.

To organize or sponsor frequent trade missions to each other's country and give necessary assistance to each other's visiting missions.

Take steps to expand mutual trade and economic cooperation.

TA KUNG PAO ON PRC RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

HK100708 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Sino-U.S., Sino-Soviet and Sino-Vietnamese Relations"]

[Text] Reagan's Message to Taipei

Reports from Taipei said that David Kennedy, the U.S. representative to the annual U.S.-Taiwan economic meeting, yesterday read a message of greetings from President Ronald Reagan.

In a news report on this by the REUTER news agency, the reporter specifically stressed in the headline: Reagan's message points out: "The unofficial relations between the people of our two countries are important."

In his message, Reagan weighed the word "unofficial relations." It seems that he has protested his innocence too much. Reagan termed the relations unofficial, but he took up the matter himself and sent a message of greetings in the name of the U.S. President. Thus, people cannot but ask what the relations actually are.

China has repeatedly pointed out that since Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations were established, the United States should no longer take Taiwan as a political entity. If Reagan only says something plausibly but does not follow through with action, then Sino-U.S. relations can hardly be developed on a sound basis.

Waiting for Real Actions To Be Taken by the Soviet Union

There was another meeting yesterday, one between Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and Japanese guest Tokuma Utsunomiya. During the meeting, they talked about Sino-U.S. and Sino-Soviet relations.

Tokuma Utsunomiya arrived in Beijing as head of a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Association. As an old hand at the fishery trade in Japan, he has numerous contacts with the Soviet Union regarding the north Pacific fishing grounds.

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution this year, the Chinese and Soviet ambassadors respectively attended some activities to mark the day. In addition, the vice ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries held consultations recently. So, the Japanese side paid great attention to these contacts between China and the Soviet Union, hoping to discern the ins and outs and find a suitable path for itself.

During the meeting, Deng Xiaoping specifically noted the threat posed by Soviet troops massed along the Sino-Soviet border and once again pointed out that we must judge people by their deeds, not just by their words.

In an interview with French journalists last month, Hu Yaobang also pointed out: "China sincerely hopes all obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will be removed." It seems China is still waiting for real actions to be taken by the Soviet Union.

The Issue of Resuming Normal Relations Between China and Vietnam

Since the arrival of Mr Leonid Ilichev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, in Beijing (he has already returned home) to consult with his Chinese counterpart, foreign news agencies have reported some rumors that Vietnam also intended to make contacts with China.

Over the past few months, Beijing has all along kept silent on the matter. But, the day before yesterday, China made her position on the normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations known when her permanent delegate to the United Nations, Ling Qing, took the floor at the General Assembly session. This was the first such event in many years.

In his speech, he said that as for improving relations, there are no obstacles on the Chinese side. Sino-Vietnamese relations can be immediately normalized, provided the Vietnamese authorities give up their aggressive and territorial expansionist policy, withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and stop their hostilities toward China.

Now, we will see what actions Vietnam will take.

Struggle Against Hegemonists, Big and Small

Judging from its relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, we can see that China is obviously and unwaveringly carrying out its independent policy in foreign affairs.

By taking Taiwan as a political entity, the United States is now interfering in China's internal affairs, pursuing the policy of "two Chinas" and wrecking the territorial integrity of China. All this has constituted a major problem in Sino-U.S. relations.

Regarding Sino-Soviet relations, there are three obstacles: 1) the Soviet troops amassed along the Sino-Soviet border; 2) the Soviet's wanton invasion of Afghanistan, a neighbor close to China's border in western Asia; and 3) Soviet support for Vietnam's aggression and territorial expansion, invasion of Kampuchea and hostilities toward China.

The third obstacle to Sino-Soviet relations is also the problem which should be solved in resuming Sino-Vietnamese relations.

In his opening speech at the 12th national party congress, Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit harmful to China's interests."

The superpower hegemonists as well as hegemonists in other places should take note of this solemn indication.

PRC MAYOR, DELEGATION VISIT MACAO 10 NOV

HK100334 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 14

[Text] Macao, 9 Nov -- The mayor of Zhuhai, Mr Wu Jianmin, arrived Macao this afternoon for a three-day visit.

Mr Wu was accompanied by two members of the Zhuhai City Council, Mr Sun Ren and Mr Gao Min.

They will return to Zhuhai on Thursday.

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